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Cases of phthis pulmonalis...

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KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

CASES

OF

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS,

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED,

UPON THE TONIC PLAN;

WITH

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL.

By CHARLES PEARS, F.M.S. F.L.S.

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY GUY'S HOSPITAL:

MEMBER OF THE LONDON ANATOMICAL SOCIETY, &c.

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1801.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

581.501 KCSMD KC310.5 PEA

CASE 2

STATIONER

To

H. Chie Esq.

respectfully presented, this
Tutor. by C. Parr.



TO

DR. J. HAIGHTON

THE following pages are very respectfully dedicated, as a public acknowledgment of the many and friendly favours received, both at, and since the time of being a Pupil, by his

Obedient,

And obliged Servant,

CHARLES PEARS.

DR. J. HAUGHTON

The following facts are very

interesting in relation to the public

interest of the many and finally

we shall be able to see the

of the world to be

(Continued)

and the world to be

and the world to be

The great haste in which the following pages were necessarily written, and especially the Cases, as not being originally designed for publication, requires and solicits every indulgence on perusal.

The great fault in the following
pages, was necessarily written, and is
probably the cause, of not being rightly
understood, for the following reasons, and the
first, every sentence on the subject.

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INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

AS it is generally allowed that PHTHISIS PULMONALIS is one of those diseases, which have usually been denominated *Opprobrium Medicorum*, the less apology is necessary for having obtruded the following cases upon the Public; and as the plan recommended has been attended with success, an invitation to a more extensive and general trial, will neither be improper nor unnecessary. The advantages attendant on the adoption of these means, fully warrant the assertion, as the recital is merely a detail of facts.

It has ever appeared a matter of astonishment, that any disease should be treated upon a plan, which evidently contradicts the very first principles by which it should be regulated.

In every disease, therefore, where the symptoms are evidently founded in debility, it is surely the dictate of common sense, without adverting to any system, or its author, to attempt the removal of them, by every strengthening and tonic means; and that such a plan as is most likely to produce these effects, must necessarily be most congenial to the patient, and most effectively

fectively certain to remove the symptoms under which he labours.

Of all diseases, to which the human body is subject, especially in variable climates, and more particularly in *England*, there is not any that more rifely, or more powerfully evinces this truth than that of *Pulmonary Consumption*; a disease, which proves so widely destructive, and which is said to make its chief havoc among the finest and fairest flowers our island can boast.

In a disease, therefore, like this *Giant Malady*, (as Dr. Darwin very properly calls it) we must be equally solicitous to arrest its progress, and anxious to relieve the distresses of those who survive the sad destruction of their relatives.

In this view then, the adoption of a new mode of treatment, can neither be called an innovation, or an experiment; since, in the first case, destruction gives way to certainty, and in the second, the effect is not hazarded, but known.

Under these impressions, therefore, it was natural to determine, what the first lecture ever heard upon this subject, *confirmed* to be right. For the treatment therein recommended, appeared so *ridiculously absurd*, that every shadow of doubt must have been instantly dispelled. The usual mode recommended for the cure of this disease, being as assuredly *destructive*, as it is perfectly irrational.

Under this conviction, it was desirable to realize the fact; nor was it long before an opportunity presented for its ascertainment—on myself. For, in consequence of a long continued fever, excited by an imprudent

prudent exposure to the contagious effects of a putrid animal body, under dissection, the debility it induced, was succeeded by the symptoms recited in Case I.; and, for their removal, the tonic, or natural plan, was determined to be tried in its full extent; uninfluenced by the interference of those friends, whose kindness would, I believe, as certainly as undesignedly, have effectually precluded those effects which I wished to experience and avow.

A plan of REGIMEN was therefore first to be determined; and that to consist of the most nutritive and strengthening kind, as animal food, in all its varieties, animal juices, as substitutes, in the forms of infusion, broths, jellies, with the stimuli of spices, if agreeable, &c. Wine in small quantities, frequently repeated, air and exercise, when they could be obtained without hazarding fatigue or improper exposure, (which is thereby generally prevented at first), and warm cloathing, especially about the chest, as a security against the effects of a variable atmosphere, is particularly necessary. In MEDICINE the same idea was to be pursued, and such as were best calculated to remove debility, and reinstate the general strength, were such as were to be preferred to all others. Bark, from its uncertain effects, was rejected, and *Gentian*, as a good bitter and tonic, was selected, together with the addition of such other medicines, as nitre, opii, spt. vol. &c. as might be required in the several varieties and stages of the disease.

In proportion as these means became requisite, the contrary, or antiphlogistic plan, was to be as carefully

avoided. A low diet, naturally excited and encreased the disease; and BLEEDING was to be avoided, as *death*, to which I believe, it always leads. These means being pursued, their efficacy and propriety were evinced in a very few days, by an abatement of the symptoms; and the consequent perseverance this excited, fully justified the expected result, in producing the happy termination related.—See the first Case.

It now became a desirable object to extend the like advantages to others; and every succeeding case confirmed, and became an advocate for, the principles that had directed the preceding one.

What has been the general result, it is the object of the following pages fairly to appreciate; since a more general and extensive application of the principles recommended, will tend to dissipate fear, and confirm fact; as it leaves no apprehension from an *impartial* and *unprejudiced* employment of the means.

In these cases, it may be proper to observe, that practitioners of considerable eminence and respectability, as physicians and surgeons, had been consulted in the most of them; some of which had also been materially injured by empirical nostrums. But the usual mode of treatment being employed, naturally induced its *usual* success. The patients, therefore, were necessarily placed under the treatment recommended, in the most disadvantageous circumstances, and at the worst periods of their disease; so that the full detail of some of them, would rather appear to be the boastings of empiricism, than the statement of fact.

That

That the result of this treatment might be fairly appreciated, specimens have been adduced of each class, thus estimated :

Cured - - - - - 21

Those, who discontinuing their Medicines,
under the beneficial effects produced, and who
therefore may not improperly be said to have
refused a cure - - - - - 18

Died, including Mrs. T. from the effects of
cold, during her convalescency,—(Case 31.) - 10

49

If then it appears, that out of 49 cases of a disease, generally deemed incurable; even in their early stages, which was the reverse of the present ones, TWENTY ONE were recovered ; that *eighteen* refused their cure, by discontinuing their medicines, out of which number, moderation may fairly be allowed *eight* for recovery ; there only remains *ten* who died ; out of these, *five* were excited by the effects of liquor, and apparently accompanied with affections of the liver ; *three* were irregularly marked, *one* arose from a local injury, and *one* from the effects of cold, during a state of convalescency, where the patient, as the recital shews, had no danger to encounter from disease ; and which case, therefore, may be added to the recoveries. So that there does not remain *one* that may be fairly said to have been lost ; and although from the variety of exciting and complicated causes, great loss is ever to be expected in disease, yet in one where a *single* recovery, is regarded as miraculous, the result here, without panegyric, may surely be allowed manifest preference.

Many incipient cases cured have been thought undeserving of notice here.

The

The treatment and progress of these cases appear to have afforded some conclusions, which have either been unnoticed, or disregarded in practice; but which seem to be fully authorised by an attention to fact.

THAT peculiarity of formation, and pre-disposition to this disease, which have been thought to influence so universally, do not appear to act but as accidental circumstances. The size and action of the lungs being always adapted to that of the chest.

Whatever tends to debilitate, will, in the same proportion, promote the formation of Phthisis as a disease of debility.

Much may depend upon the situation of the patient, influence of the weather, age, natural pursuits, avocation, or usual mode of living, &c. They must, therefore be severally regarded. So much, however, does not appear to depend upon the situation, or residence of the patient, as has been supposed. The same good effects have been produced, in almost every variety of residence. But a damp and cold air will always require exclusion; as hazarding those effects, which almost universally produce a fatal termination. A relapse, from this cause, is generally certain death.—(See Case 31.)

The time of year in variable climates, is a circumstance of much importance, and will materially influence the effects of medicine, regimen, &c.

The most usual cause of Phthisis appears to be, what is called a *common COLD*: which should therefore, be cautiously avoided. Although Dr. Cullen seems to think otherwise, (vol. ii, p. 425); yet he allows,

lows, that as "cold, is frequently the exciting cause of cough, it proves also, the beginning of phthisis."

Air, and exercise, are always of advantage, when their use can be adverted to, without fatigue or hazard; but the state of the patient, and of the weather, often render this impracticable.

An equality of temperature should be preserved in the body, by warm cloathing, especially around the chest; and the feet should be cautiously secured from cold or moisture.

Animal food, or its juices, in the form of infusion, broth, &c. must be employed. The stimuli of spice, where it is agreeable, is allowable, and may be made advantageous; and particularly the use of wine, such as is most nutritious, (as tent, or port, &c.) should be preferred.

The patient should take this diet in small quantities, to be frequently repeated. The various ways, in which they may be prepared, should be directed by the patient's choice. Vegetables and pastry should be avoided, and *all spirituous liquors*.

Animal food and wine have been thought to increase the fever and cough: this is not the case; for in proportion as the habit is invigorated, the symptoms gradually disappear. That degree of heat and cough, which is excited, will be removed by a judicious repetition of the supposed exciting means. Dr. Cullen has likewise observed, (vol. ii, p. 411.) that this heat arises from another cause, "than the taking of food."

Rest, after taking of food, is of considerable service to promote digestion and nutrition. Sleep, therefore,

fore, after meals, is of considerable utility in promoting recovery.

The stomach being peculiarly irritable in this disease, requires to be indulged with favourite food, which should also be ready whenever it is wanted, or the opportunity for its favourable reception may be lost.

The PULSE in this disease is remarkable and *characteristic*. And though it may not be easy to describe that *peculiar* diagnostic; that tremulous wiry feel, which experience alone can ascertain, as accompanying that weak and quick state of pulse so generally found: yet it is so essentially different from that tremulous and irritable pulse of many other diseases, that it is probable, every change in Phthisis, may be indicated by this criterion.

BLEEDING is the most destructive and pernicious of all the destructive means usually employed in Phthisis. It always lays the foundation for the patient's death, and must be avoided—as death. In all those cases, where bleeding *had* been employed, the recovery was answerably difficult and tedious.

Every means producing a debilitating effect, will be proportionably injurious; all such, therefore, as are calculated to invigorate the system, and restore the general state of health, must be employed to remove the disease.

Such medicines are to be preferred as will best promote this end. *Tonics* of all kinds, with such additions as the symptoms may severally require. This therefore distinguishes the practice from empiricism, where the same unvaried nostrum is mechanically given under every circumstance: A scientific knowledge being here requisite

requisite to meet every emergency that may arise. The means most effective may be generally found in the use of blisters, gentian, opii, vol. alkali, nitri, &c. not forgetting the advantages of tinct. ferri muriati, duly employed.

As the perspirations in this disease are often so violent and dangerous, their progress must be arrested, not only by medicine, but their approach must be checked by lessening the quantity of covering on the bed, or by arising, if the patient is able; and avoiding to take any hot liquids to increase or continue it. The patient must never arise *in* a state of perspiration, but *before* it begins, to prevent the effects of cold.

The room, in which the patient sleeps, should be vacated during the day, if it can be done, for the purpose of its being ventilated by fresh air, and to prevent the respiration of a foul or impure atmosphere.

The expectoration in this disease is generally sweet, salt, or bitter to the taste: and yellow, green, blue, white or black in appearance. It is viscid, opaque, frothy, and sometimes streaked with blood, varying occasionally; and perhaps an attention to its peculiarity might considerably facilitate the removal of obscurity, as to its nature, qualities, &c. respecting the disease.

The amendment in this disease, under the treatment recommended, generally begins about the third or fourth day: its progress is usually regular and uniform; but sometimes it proceeds by alternate days of progression and sameness of station. A very rapid amendment seldom continues, and is dangerous.

Thus Idiopathic Phthisis is cureable in almost

every stage. Incipient cases are hardly dangerous. Relief is always attainable. The following pages evince these facts.

Perseverance and attention are always requisite, and when they have succeeded in effecting a cure, which a few weeks will generally accomplish, (see the Cases) the use of the medicine must be *gradually* discontinued; and the deficiency compensated by an additional quantity of nourishment, until the patient has safely returned to his usual habits of health, cautiously avoiding every irregularity.

When an inflexible obstinacy prevails, as is frequently the case, especially after having found the inefficacy of those means that have been long employed in vain, the plan here recommended should never be urged; because, as it will never be fairly tried, the patient's life will pay the forfeit of his temerity. This, as I have often witnessed, I do not hesitate in saying, that in many cases of Phthisis, the patient *prefers his disease to a cure*, and rushes into the arms of death to gratify his unfortunate perverseness.

Those cases that have been excited by, or are accompanied with, mental affections, organic disease, or the abuse of liquors, are, as in all other diseases, the most difficult and hazardous to remove. The previous and long-continued use of any stimuli, is also very unfavourable.

As great irritability and irascibility prevail in this disease, the exciting causes of their action should be avoided.

Idleness should also be avoided by the patient,
who

who is generally much disposed thereto, and equally displeased at the interruption of his tale. It is therefore inconsiderate and hurtful, to give him frequent opportunities of repeating it.

It has been said, that the natural motion of the lungs will prevent the cure of a disease there; but, certainly, motion is as *natural* to them as *rest* to other parts, and we know that the peristaltic motion of the intestines does not impede the healing process there. This, therefore, places the lungs under the same circumstances; for (if the expression may be allowed) *motion* is the natural rest of the lungs; and, were it otherwise, a degree of rest might be artificially obtained, as in the case of fractured ribs, by bandage.

Upon the same principle it appears to be, that Phthisis is suspended during pregnancy; probably from the elevation and pressure of the uterus, producing a degree of rest to the lungs, by impeding the descent of the diaphragm, and thus inducing a confined action of the chest; as is also the case in dropsy, and partially after eating. If so, it might be beneficially imitated by bandage,* and the effect seems analogous, and to correspond with the fact, from the state of respiration, effect of exercise, &c. during gestation; as well as from the support that is derived from the use

* Since having written the above observation on the Diaphragm, I have seen the idea noticed by Dr. Withering of Dr. Beddoes. Dr. W. suggesting thereupon the use of a Bandage. But of these, I had not even heard before. My attention having been led to it from the causes assigned, and which I had frequently declared in conversation for some time before.

of stays thus medically employed with advantage ; for, in all other cases, that destructive part of dress is only calculated to distort the body in its growth, or ensure unhappiness at an after period.

After parturition, a suspended Phthisis generally proves speedily destructive; probably from the *sudden* loss of that support, which occasioned its suspension. The use of bandage, therefore, applied *after* parturition, as after paracentesis, might *prevent* this speedy dissolution, and prolong life ; as also afford time to employ the means of cure.

The effect of the medicine will frequently continue (as in other cases) for some time after it has ceased to be administered.

So much depends upon the management of the means employed, that I have fortunately been enabled to succeed in the cure of cases (especially one of *Tabes Mesentericus*, which lately occurred, but not mentioned here) merely by varying the mode of administering the same medicine, which had before been ineffectual.

It does not appear that Phthisis Pulmonalis is a contagious disease ; or that its origin can be traced to that source : and Dr. Cullen, vol. ii. p. 434, from observing " many hundred cases," seems to think the same.

Phthisis is frequently mistaken for *Hydro-thorax*. Practitioners of great and deserved eminence have avowed and expected to find, that a quantity of water was contained in the chest, when it has been evidently pus, and proved so by dissection.

The complication of other diseases with Phthisis
has

has been thought an insurmountable obstacle to its cure; but the same treatment will be found equally appropriate and beneficial in removing those also.

As Phthisis, from its origin in debility, is naturally, as generally preceded by an interruption or cessation of the secretions; so the catamenia thus influenced, has been erroneously regarded by many, and especially females, as the *cause*, instead of the *effect* of the disease.

The lungs have an equal power with other parts of the body, to renovate their loss of substance, provided the system is sufficiently supported during the process; in which, the cure of Phthisis appears to consist.

That we should possess a remedy for this destructive disease, which annually destroys its “thousands, and tens of thousands,” does not seem unlikely; and that it should be also attainable, appears to have been the expectation of Dr. Cullen, for though (in vol. ii. p. 460) he says, “no antidote seems to have been found out;” yet (in p. 453) “he does not despair of a remedy being found hereafter;” and surely, “the means” here “proposed for executing the intentions” required,” are both “probable and effectual,” as he wished. p. 460. How desirable this is, is evinced by the number that yearly fall a sacrifice to this unfortunate “English disease:”—a number not estimated at less than SIXTY THOUSAND *annually*! If the report is true, and that number (supposed to be underrated) is chiefly composed of the fairest flowers our best cultivated soil produces, especially of the female kind, how anxiously solicitous must every individual feel for the success of a remedy, wherein all find them-

themselves so nearly concerned by some endearing epithet of relative connection. How zealously await its important decision !

It has been generally remarked that *the finest part of creation*, our English women, are the most subject to this disease. How sedulously anxious, therefore, should *we* be to preserve the marked distinction ; and not only boast the possession, but secure its permanency : not merely view the blossom, but rear the fruit ; nor need we suppose but that the care this will require on *their* parts will be strictly regarded : while they are cautioned against an imprudent and hazardous exposure to the inimical effects of cold, or night air, without that requisite attention to dress (especially guarding their chest and feet,) which their security so necessarily requires. While, therefore, they are properly solicitous to maintain that palm of victory, with which they have been blessed, and which their countrymen delight to witness, to protect, and to boast, let them not fail to *secure* it by that attention to themselves, which alone can render it permanent and useful ! Let them not pass unheeded by the improvement of their distinguished mental and bodily endowments, but by that attention to both, which each of them demands, maintain an undivided and unshaken (though perhaps not unenvied) empire, over their happy possessors !

If, then, the treatment here recommended, should be so impartially investigated as to establish the **FACTS** contained in the following Cases, (not originally intended for publication) a more enlarged view of the subject than present avocations allow, with an investigation

gation of authors and opinions, will not become inappropriate. If otherwise, (as is daily witnessed, in similar pursuits) this, my first trespass, will not probably be followed by another. But under the impression that the basis of FACT cannot be shaken, the firmest conviction arises, that a due attention to the recital, and especially the appropriate management of the means, (see p. 12) cannot fail to ensure those advantages, which have been as uniformly experienced as recited.

The restorations under the present destructive practice, which modestly presumes not to cure, *because* it certainly destroys, are clearly derived from the most opposite cause; i. e. a *non-observance* of the rules prescribed. The prevalence of which method, as no practitioner will deny, so is he assured, that the natural indications (uninfluenced by delirium) are the most worthy of attention. This foundation of observation and experience was the basis upon which the success of *Hyppocrates* was built, and it must be that, of his---humble followers.

A plan, therefore, indicated by the *nature* of the disease, and regularly pursued, as directed by observation and experience, not only bids fair in theory, but has been *realised* in practice:—as ensuring recovery to most, and relief to all. May this happy reality be its general attendant, and restore to the longing expectations of surrounding relatives, and anxious friends, the dear companion they lament!—May it replace in the family circle, or friendly party, that individual, whose absence makes the pains of memory draw forth the recollective tear, while the eye rests upon the
vacant

vacant seat :—and bless their longing hopes in future life !

This, which I have often witnessed,—may I often witness again !—The pleasure it has excited has not been sparingly bestowed :—may it be lavishly continued !

Rockingham-Row, Newington-Butts,

October 4, 1801.

CASE I.

1796. C. P.—IN consequence of a fever which left much remaining debility, had the symptoms of Phthisis induced, during a state of convalescency, viz. cough, which was most troublesome during the day, and towards the evening, with a peculiar aggravation at the time of first awaking in the morning. Fever, encreasing about five or six o'clock in the afternoon; restless nights, with perspiration about two, three, or four o'clock in the morning; purulent expectoration accompanying the cough, and raised with some difficulty; much emaciation, and such excessive debility, as to prevent the ability of walking, or even standing, without assistance for support. Pain in the chest. The pulse, quick and weak, with a peculiar tremulous motion under the finger.

To remove these symptoms, the following plan was pursued:—The diet was of the most nutritive kind, consisting chiefly of wine and animal food; and no liquid drank weaker than wine and water. The patient arose as soon as he found the perspirations had commenced. Two glasses of wine were drank after dinner, and if the heat encreased after this, a third was taken to remove it, which succeeded. Two other glasses

D

were

were to be taken in the course of the day. The following medicine was given :

- R. Spt. Ætheris. Nitros. ʒj.
 Inf. Gent. Ten. ʒjss.
 Syr. Papav. Alb. ʒij M.
 Ft Haustus. Cap. j. ter vel quat. in dies.
 R. Tinct. Opii. gtt. xii.
 Aq. ʒj. Cap. quando tussi urgenti : et gtt. xxiv.
 vel xxx. hor som.
 Rep. Tinct. Opii. in Nocte, ut occasio requir.

The day after this plan was began, the cough and perspiration were less violent.

In one week, they were nearly removed, the patient experienced an encrease of strength and appetite ; and being now able to take the advantage of air, which he was unable to do before, found a daily decrease of his symptoms, and as regular and progressional a return to health. These medicines were then made stronger of the Inf. Gent. and continued for another week ; at the end of which, they became unnecessary.

C A S E II.

1796. Mrs. B. had been ill three years, and confined to the bed the last six months. Cough, purulent expectoration, fever, profuse perspiration, which sometimes begins early, and at other times late, but continuing two or three hours, and sometimes until seven or eight o'clock in the morning ; loss of appetite ; severe pain in the chest ; flushings in the face, at irregular intervals, but frequently in the afternoon,
 and

and continuing half an hour, an hour, or more. Loss of appetite, with such debility and prostration of strength, as to have confined the patient to her bed for six months. Pulse quick, small, and tremulous; spirits depressed.

Nourishing food was ordered, with beef tea, wine, &c. and wine and water; porter as the common drink, which the patient said had always been rigidly forbidden her, by many former practitioners.

R. Pulv. Gent. ʒij.

— Valer. ʒss.

Conf. Democ. q. s. Ft. Pil. xl. Cap. iv. quat.
in dies.

On the next day it was found, that the patient had been less disturbed by the cough; with less perspiration; and a small quantity of food had been taken.

In seven days, the symptoms were very considerably abated; the expectoration was much lessened. The cough but seldom recurring; hardly any perspiration; the appetite so much improved, as to be able to eat, with avidity, of what was provided for the family; and the strength so far returned, as to enable the patient to arise at eight in the morning, breakfast with the family, continue up till after dinner, and then, as requested, retiring to bed for two or three hours; after which, she arose to tea, and sat up till eight or nine o'clock in the evening.

The medicine being continued in encreased doses, about two weeks more, re-established her health; and its gradual decrease, for ten or twelve days afterwards,

left her so well, as that she thought it unnecessary to persevere in its use.

Her recovery was regarded as the more remarkable, because her death had been once or twice announced.

C A S E III.

Sept. 13, 1796.—Ann D. aged about twenty-three, of a tall, thin, and spare habit; fair complexion, red hair, had been long ill, and taking medicine for cough, and purulent expectoration; the breath as if astmatic, so much impeded; a great degree of emaciation, and such debility, as almost to prevent walking: flushings in the face, pain in the chest, restless nights, fever, morning sweats, pulse very weak and tremulous; spirits depressed; had lain-in a few weeks before, and suckled the child: animal food, wine, &c. were ordered.

R. Pulv. Gentianæ ʒij.

— Valer. ʒfs.

Conf. Democ. ʒiij.

Syr. Pap. Alb. q. s. ft. Lohoch. Cap. q. n. m. ter vel quat. in dies.

17th. Fever and sweating were abated; the nights somewhat better; a sensibility of returning strength; able to eat animal food; the cough not so violent, with less expectoration; but what was voided, was very viscid, tough, and of various colours.

R. Inf. Gent. ℥j.

Cap. ʒij. cum omn. dos. Lohoch.

21st. A farther removal of the symptoms: sleeps better; less fever and sweating; appetite improving.

The

The expectoration less viscid, and more uniform in its appearance and colour.

R. Rep. Lohoch.

26th. Able to walk some distance without fatigue; continues to suckle the child, who thrives upon the nourishment received from the mother. The other symptoms decreasing in number and severity.

Rep. Lohoch—et Infus.

Oct. 6. All the symptoms had disappeared; and the patient was so well as to think no more medicine was needful.

In this case the disease, added to extreme poverty, had stopped the secretion of milk. It was recovered by a means, which being always used with success, becomes an object of importance in the practice of midwifery, and will therefore be communicated.

The recovery of this woman not long after her confinement in child-birth, renders the case more singularly striking, as being in opposition to the generally expected termination.

C A S E IV.

Sept. 13, 1796. — D. aged about forty, husband of A. D. naturally of an hearty and robust habit, but now labouring under the same symptoms with his wife, and for which he had been under medical treatment, in two of the London Dispensaries, without effect.

effect. He was put upon the same plan; animal food, wine, &c. and desired to take the same medicine, for which, from his greater degree of debility and necessary confinement to his room from that cause, he was unable to attend. He recovered in the same way, but in a shorter time, as he afterwards walked for the medicines for himself and wife.

In a few weeks afterwards, he enlisted for a soldier in a foot regiment; and the woman then employed herself in washing. A proof, it is presumed, of removed debility in each party.

The woman possessed, in a very remarkable degree, what is usually denominated the predisposing confirmation, as to make, skin, hair, nails, teeth, &c. and from the symptoms, no doubt could be entertained, respecting the nature of the complaint; yet she recovered the disease in less than three weeks. The man also in less time, but who being less predisposed to the complaint, as it is called, it may be thought somewhat less remarkable.

Both these patients were received on the list of, and supplied with wine, animal food, &c. by, THE ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY, of which I hold the medical department. Cases 5, 9, and 18, were also assisted in the same way.

C A S E V.

April 10, 1797.—J. W. aged about sixty; cough and purulent expectoration, emaciation, fever, going off in morning sweats; pain in the chest; pulse quick
and

and weak; spirits depressed, and such debility, as confined the patient to his bed.

Animal food, wine, &c. was ordered.

R. Extr. Opii. gr. vj. div. in Pil. vj : Cap. j. om. nocte.

R.

P. Gent. ʒij.

— Valer. ʒss.

Conf. Democ. ʒijj.

Syr. Pap. Alb. q. s. ft. Lohoch. Cap. q. n. m.
ter. in die.

26th. Much the same : on account of much depression on spirits, added Sal. Vol. gr. vj. to the Opii. Pills.

May 3. Much better, generally.

R. Ferri. Vitri. ʒj.

P. Myrrh. ʒij.

Tinct. Lavend. ʒj.

Decoct. Cinchonæ. ʒ 8 M. Cap. Cochij ter in die.

15th. Much better; more strength; better appetite; less pain, and cough, &c.

20th. A greater degree of general amendment in the symptoms than before; but the cough still continuing very troublesome.

June 2d. An increase of strength and appetite; less fever; pulse better; expectoration abated.

10th. A progressional emendation, generally.

July 19. Added Inf. Gent. to the medicine, instead of Decoct. Cinchonæ.

31st. Discontinued the medicine.

C A S E VI.

May 16, 1797.—Mrs. P. aged about thirty-six; affected with symptoms that had been approaching
for

for some months, viz. cough, and expectoration of viscid pus; fever commencing about five in the afternoon, continuing all night, and going off in a sweat, towards the morning; the pulse weak, quick, and tremulous; flushings in the face; loss of appetite; emaciation, and great debility; pain in the chest, and impeded respiration.

The strengthening plan was ordered, with animal food, wine, &c. Air and exercise, the patient was unable to take from the excess of debility that prevailed.

R. Sal. Nitri. P. ʒij.

Aq. M. Pip.

— Puræ. a ʒiij. m. Cap. Coch. ij. larg. quart.
quæq, hora.

R. Emp. Pix. Burg. Ampl. pro regio. Thorac.

19th. Cough less violent; perspirations abated; expectoration less in quantity; the fever very considerably abated; pulse, much the same; pain in the chest, and breath much better.

25th. Much less fever; the cough less frequent; expectoration less viscid, and less in quantity; perspirations less in severity and duration; less debility; pain in the chest only recurs at intervals.

R. Inf. Gent.

Aq. M. P. a ʒiij.

Tinct. Lavend. ʒiij.

Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒiij. m.

Cap. part. quart. quaq. in dies.

30th. An increase of strength and appetite; coughs but seldom, and little expectoration; very little fever; flushings very seldom, and last but a short time; able to walk out; pulse stronger and more regular; perspirations

spirations, hardly any ; scarcely any remaining pain in the chest : the respiration almost unimpeded.

June 7th. Only requires strength and appetite.

R̄. Tin&. Stom.

—— Cinchonæ, a ʒj.

Inf. Gent. ʒvj. Cap. part. 3m. ter in diss.

This was continued for a few days, and then omitted as needless.

C A S E VII.

July 1, 1797.—Mr. M. from a cold, caught in October, had continued indisposed, with cough, sore throat, &c. The latter affection was soon removed ; but the former one remaining, excited also debility, a degree of expectoration, fever, and emaciation. These continued to encrease until the 11th of May following, when medical assistance was required, and continued until July ; during which time, the symptoms continued to encrease ; together with hectic fever ; morning perspiration, a pain across the chest, loss of appetite, purulent expectoration, yellow and viscid, which sometimes sunk, and at other times swam, in liquid. Dr. B. was then consulted, and his prescriptions followed without effect, until July 1, for a few days previous to which, the expectoration was *one pint and a half* in the 24 hours, it being equally excited by the cough, during the night as well as the day. The low diet had been recommended as usual.

In the above state, the patient being seen, the strengthening plan was directed, with wine, beef tea,

E

animal

animal food (if it could be taken;) air or exercise being at present considerations totally foreign to the state of the patient.

R. Emp. Cantharid. applicet.

R. Cons. Cynosb.

— Rosæ. a ʒj.

Ob. Macis. pr. Exp. ʒj.

Tinct. Opii. ʒss. M.

Cap. q. n. mosch. parv. cum tussi urgenti, et q. n. mosch. mag. hor. somni.

R. Pulv. Gent. ʒj.

— Valer. gr. v.

— Bole. gr. ij.

Ol. Carui, gtt. j. m. Cap. j ter in dies, in Haust. infra.

R. Spt. Æth. Nitros. ʒj.

Aq. Puræ. ʒjss.

Tinct. Stom. ʒss. M. Cap. ut supræ.

2d. Better night; the expectoration and perspiration were somewhat less; water, high coloured; the chest appeared to the patient to be "somewhat better." The Lohoch was rejected by the stomach.

3d. Better night; only so much of the perspiration as was found "agreeable;" the expectoration less tenacious and adhesive; *walked* out of the room last night; the stomach *had* retained the Lohoch; half a roll was eaten for breakfast; and the patient could have eaten more, but refrained; wine and food taken between the hours of regular meals; the water not so high coloured.

4th. Eat a whole roll; and some animal food at eleven o'clock; an appetite for dinner; went out; the water of a natural colour; no fever, or perspiration; the cough very considerably abated, and is only now "somewhat irritating," but no paroxysms of it

as

as before; the expectoration has become very thin; more general strength; sat up till nine o'clock, without experiencing fatigue; had been congratulated by several of his friends, and also by his former medical attendant; omitted the Ol. Macis. in the Lohoch.

5th. Somewhat worse, from having caught a degree of cold; more general strength.

6th. Better night; no fits of coughing; some perspiration; and also fever (excited by the cold) continuing until four o'clock. The quantity of expectoration very small; it was also very thin and liquid; more strength; appetite better.

7th. Appetite and strength increased, walked three-quarters of a mile and back again, in the morning; and again after dinner, without fatigue; one paroxysm of coughing occurred in the early part of the night; the expectoration somewhat streaked with blood; less fever.

8th. Walked as before; strength increasing; but the cough was more troublesome in its paroxysms during the night; more expectoration. This, from a cold caught in the walk; one of the draughts was also returned from the stomach.

10th. Much better; the cough more frequent in the night; arose at eight o'clock, and walked before breakfast.

R. Rad. Gent. incis.

— Lyquor. a 3ij.

Aq. Bullient. ℥bj. degere, et cola.

R. Inf. utsupra, 3jfs.

Spt. Æth. Nitros, 3j. M. Cap. ut ante.

E 2

R Spt.

R. Spt. Cinnamom. ʒij.
 Tinct. Opii.
 — Lavend. a gtt. xxv.
 Aq. puræ. ʒjss. Cap. hor fomni.

11th. Much recovered from the encrease of symptoms; an excellent night; no cough, or expectoration; walked two miles before breakfast; good appetite; walked again before dinner; returned and eat half a pound of fresh salmon, besides other food; a considerable increase of strength; the natural florid colour of the countenance returning.

Rep. Hauf. Anodyn. h. s.

12th. An excellent night; no cough, perspiration, or fever; and no expectoration until four o'clock this afternoon, when there was a very slight degree of it; at dinner, three-quarters of a pound of ham was eaten, with peas; the general strength encreasing beyond expectation.

Rep. Hauf. Anodyn. h. s.

13th. A restless night; some degree of cough and expectoration; much better after arising, and during the day; appetite and strength encreasing; walked three or four miles.

14th. A good night, but little cough; the expectoration small in quantity, but streaked with blood.

15th. Arose at four o'clock, and walked more than three miles; some degree of cough, but very little expectoration; strength and appetite encreasing.

16th. Well as usual; caught some degree of cold yesterday.

17th. But little expectoration, and that very thin;
 some

some irritation from cough ; appetite and strength as before ; no fever or perspiration, excepting a natural degree of the latter, which is induced by walking.

18th. A good night ; less irritation, cough, &c. ; strength and appetite daily encreasing. Porter drank at meals, with usual " relish and satisfaction."

20th. Cough encreased from cold : but little expectoration. A good night. No perspiration. Good appetite, &c.

21st. (Encreased the dose of Gent. to ʒfs. and
P. Valer. ʒj.)

22d. A restless night from the cough. In other respects as usual.

R. Emuls. Alb. ʒvij.

Tinct. Tolu ʒfs. M.

Cap. Coch ij larg frequentr.

23d. Better. Some degree of expectoration.

24th. Very little expectoration. The effects of cold subsided in a greater degree.

26th. Much better. The expectoration of the common kind. Some degree of cough. Milk was drank during the night.

27th. The cough troublesome in the night. The use of porter was avoided. Some debility induced by the change of weather : for which, rest was advised. The appetite good.

R. Tinct. Opii. ʒfs.

Spt. Cinnam. ʒj.

Aq. puræ ʒjfs. M. Cap. h. s.

28. A better night ; not disturbed by the expectoration : none until the morning. The debility induced

duced by the weather, occasioned a greater susceptibility of fatigue from exercise.

29th. An indifferent night; but little expectoration, and that fluid. The excess of heat produced a degree of restlessness during the night, and of lassitude in the day. Very little cough.

31st. The expectoration, as usual. When out this day, a small quantity of blood was spat. The use of porter resumed: and more wine taken.

Aug. 3d. Having recovered the effects of the last cold, which had much impeded recovery, the patient went into the country, where the use of the medicine was continued.

The re-establishing of his health in the country was according to expectation; and he returned in five weeks, in a confirmed state of natural health.

The variable state of the weather, inducing frequent cold, of which Mr. M. is very susceptible, the medicines were repeated occasionally, until Oct. 24.

The relation of this case has been the more diffuse, on account of the great degree of attention it excited at the time: and the very hopeless situation of the patient, when he began the medicines and plan recommended as above.

C A S E VIII.

1797.—Aged 19, had been disabled from working for three or four months from the following symptoms: excessive emaciation and debility, requiring the assistance

sistance of a stick, to walk a few steps. Cough, and expectoration : pain in the chest ; fever, and morning sweats. Pulse, quick and weak. Loss of appetite. Restless nights. Animal food, wine, beef tea, &c. was ordered ; with air, when it could be obtained without fatigue.

- R. Pulv. Gent. ℥ij.
 — — Ualer. ℥ss.
 — — Bolæ ℥ij.
 Syr. Pap. Alb. q. s. M. Capt. q. N. M. ter
 in dies.
- R. Mucil Gum Arab. ℥iv.
 Syr. Pap. Alb. ℥ij.
 Tinct. Opii. ℥j. M.
 Cap. Coch. j. vel ij ut tussi urgenti.

The patient having also the symptoms of worms, strongly indicated, but which had been hitherto neglected ; was ordered to take *Pulv. Basilicus*. ℥j. om. ter mane.

From this plan of treatment a quantity of worms, equal to *four ounces*, by measure, was voided *daily*, for two weeks.

His symptoms abated rapidly, and his general health was as speedily recovered : so that in the second week, he was able to walk the distance of four miles : and it was with some difficulty that he was persuaded to continue his medicines, to the beginning of the fourth week.

C A S E IX.

Jan. 1. 1798.—R. H. has been ill, for seven years with the following symptoms, which have been much worse during the last three. Cough, short breath, an expectoration of a frothy, slimy, thick pus, sometimes to the quantity of *one quart* in twenty-four hours; a pain in the chest, and across the abdomen. Pulse low and quick; fever, sweating in the morning, also induced by the irritation of coughing, loss of appetite, extreme debility, unable to work for some time. Had been better the last seven weeks, from the use of poppy. Mouth dry and clammy. Pain in the shoulders and loins. A constant drought.

Animal food, wine, beef tea, &c. was ordered: and the following was given.

R. Emp. Canth. pro Sterno.

R. Inf. Gentianæ.

cum. Pimento. ℥jss.

Cap. ʒ4. ter in die.

R. Extr. Opii. grxii. div. in xii.

Cap. j. cum tussi urgent.

3d. Much less cough, and hardly any expectoration. The breath much relieved. No sweating or fever. No pain felt in the chest. He expresses himself to feel “quite differently.” The pulse regular, but quick. The nights restless. The blister to be kept open.

6th. Slept well the last two nights; cough as before. The expectoration hard, and raised in “blue lumps,” but much less in quantity, especially in the morning,

morning, when there used to be more, than at any other time. Breath, much relieved. No fever or sweating. Appetite much better.

R. Opii. gr. ij. pro dosæ.

R. Inf. Gent. cum pimento ℥jss.

Tinct. Opii. Camph. ʒjss. M.

9th. Has no remaining symptom, but cough.

15th. A cold having been caught, has induced a relapse, and return of the former symptoms.

Rept. Mixturæ, et Pil.

20th. Better.

27th. Cough very troublesome; *the weather changeable and severe.*

R. Inf. Gent. ℥j.

Extr. — ʒj.

Spt. Vol. Arom. ʒij. M.

Feb. 1. Better.

R. Inf. Gent. ℥j.

Extr. — ʒj. M.

Tinct. Tolu. ʒj. M.

8th. Good nights. Appetite returning. Much expectoration, and consequent debility. Breath much affected.

R. Tinct. Opii. C.

— Benz. C. a ʒj. M.

Cap. Coch. j. pav. vel. ij. ter in Die, a Sacchar.

R. Pulv. Gent. ʒj.

Syr. Pap. Alb.

Aq. puræ — a ʒj. M. ft. Lohoch. de quo

Cap. q. n. m. ter indie.

R. Rep. Emp. Canth.

Feb. 15th. Much better.

Gave Opii. gr. iij. in pil. pro. dos.

27th. Cough much better. An encrease of strength. Breath much relieved, and sleeps better.

Mar. 8th. A daily abatement of the symptoms: as to the cough, breath, expectoration, &c. with encrease of appetite, &c.

14th. A progressional emendation daily.

Ap. 12th. Nearly well.

24th. No fever or sweating. Strength and appetite being regained. Expectorates only, on the change of weather.

May 19th. Continues the same.

May 21st. Finds himself well, excepting debility: to remove which, repealed the mixture, and gave an Emp. Pix Burgund. to defend the chest, from cold, &c.

This man continued well until the next spring, when a cold having reproduced his symptoms, he applied again, and was put under the same treatment, which relieved him as before; but before having finished its use, he discontinued coming.

C A S E X.

Jan. 9th. 1798.—T. D. aged five years. Has had a fever for the last two weeks, which has prevailed most in the evening, continued throughout the night, and then gone off in a sweat. Great emaciation. Flushings in the face, and for the last two days, cough, and an expectoration, not very viscid. Pain in the chest. wine, and beef-tea, were ordered; with animal food, if the child would take it: and gave

R. Spt. Ætheris. Nitros. ʒij.
Tinct. Stom. ʒj.

— — Opii

— Opii. gtt. xxx.
 Aq. — ʒjss. M.
 Cap. Coch. ij. om. hor.

The bowels being affected with much pain, a fermentation was directed to be used, if required.

The pulse was so low as scarcely to be felt; the teeth were fixed and covered with a black fur, as were the lips also. The face was pallid; as if announcing death.

In the evening the child was found to continue much the same: a tea-spoonful of wine, with two drops of Spirit of Hartshorn, was ordered to be given very frequently; in addition to the other medicine he was taking.

At 10 o'clock in the evening, the child appeared to be dying: a blister was ordered to be applied on the chest, and the mixture to be repeated. Soon after this, the pulse was rather better.

11th. He spoke, which he had avoided doing before for three days. His countenance looks more animated. Pulse better. During the night 2 oz. of wine, with the spirits of hartshorn, was given according to the direction. The child appeared to be generally more lively.

R. Tinct. Stomach. ʒj.
 Inf. Gent. — ʒjss. Cap. ut antea.

Two spoonsful of medicine had been taken: and also some wine, and spirits of hartshorn: with other liquids. The blister had discharged much. The pulse quick.

12th. Much better last night; and also as to the appearance of the face. He was thought to have a favourable change about 9 o'clock this morning. He looks better: but the eye-lids are red and swelled. The fomentation was employed frequently. Much nourishment and wine, were given. The pulse quick and small.

13th. A considerable degree of alteration for the better. Four ounces of wine, with spirits of hartshorn, had been taken, together with his medicine. The pulse still continues very weak and feeble.

14th. Many changes were perceived. The wine, &c. and medicine, taken as before. The pulse, were stronger, and more regular. Some spasmodic contractions were observable. An exposure to air was ordered, in addition to the other means.

15th. Changed frequently as yesterday, and was much convulsed. Tinct. Valer. Vol. 3j. was added to the mixture. The pulse was quick and high. In the evening he was much better: more lively, collected and sensible to external objects. The pulse more regular. Less convulsed. The countenance more lively and expressive.

16th. A Good night; a great alteration for the better. More strength, spirits, rationality in conversation, &c. The medicine was refused, from the returning sensibility of taste. 4 oz. of wine, &c. had been taken: and also other liquids. The pulse quick. The contents of the bladder not regularly expelled.

17th. A Good night; much better; spirits more lively;

lively: and takes more notice, &c. The bladder relieved.

18th. Not so well; pulse weaker and quick; less nourishment taken. In the afternoon, better and more food received; the pulse quicker, and more fever.

19th. Better; 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ of wine taken, during the night and this morning; the pulse better, and more food taken. In the afternoon, not so well, and less food taken.

20th. Great prostration of strength during the night, and but little nourishment taken; more was received this morning.

21st. The best night of any since his illness; he slept with his parents, which before was not admissible; more nourishment has been taken, and the child is better this morning than ever before; his natural colour is regained, with increased strength, &c. he answers questions with vivacity and readiness.

22nd. Much better, and more strength; more food taken; a good night.

23rd. A good night, but is not so well during the day; more cough and spitting; animal food and porter were taken for nourishment, but in a less quantity than usual, from an indisposed appetite.

R. Emuls. Alb. $\mathfrak{z}$ jfs.

Tinc. Opii. Camph. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. M. Cap. coch. j. sæpe.

24th. A better night; a mutton chop was eaten for dinner, and some porter drank; meat was also eaten for supper; less of the cough, and expecto-
ration;

ration; spirits better, but very weak; more fever towards night; the mixture refused; gave therefore,

R. Emuls. Alb. ʒj.

Tinct. Amara. ʒiij. M. Cap. ut. ante.

25th. Much better; encreased spirits and strength; has been out; the wine is refused; instead of which, porter, with a toast, and some grated nutmeg was ordered; the pulse regular and good.

Animal food eaten at dinner, supper, and immediately.

26th. A good night; looks much better; is stronger and gathers flesh; both the medicine and wine were refused.

27th. A good night; much less cough and spitting; solid food taken; better spirits, and more strength; sits up all the morning, and lays down after dinner.

28th. A good night; much food taken, and more eaten at dinner than ever before since his illness; porter was drank; the pulse stronger and more regular.

29th. A good night; much less cough, and no expectoration; the appetite much improved; at breakfast, was better than ever before at that meal; more strength; better spirits, and the appearance of the countenance much improved.

30th. A good night; eat a hearty supper last night, and the quantity of a roll at breakfast this morning; pulse good; no cough or expectoration; the quantity of a muffin was eaten at tea time; a great degree of liveliness visibly expressed by the eyes; an
increase

increase of strength; better spirits, &c. Sat up all day, excepting one hour.

Feb. 1st. The night somewhat restless. A roll eaten for breakfast. The appearance of his countenance improves. An encrease of strength, and more adequate to the exertion of sitting up. The bowels being somewhat relaxed in the night; the following was given:—

R. Tin&. Rhei. 3j.

—— Catechu. 3ij.

Aq. M. Pip. 3jss.

Syr. Pap. Alb. 3fs. M. Cap. Coch. ij. fæpe. in dies.

Sat up all the day.

2. An excellent night. The relaxed state of bowels removed. A good appetite. The eyes appear remarkably lively: an encrease of strength; being able to sit up without support.

3d. Last night as good as the preceding one. Eat a roll for breakfast. Spirits and strength continue improving. He converses with greater ease and freedom.

4th. A good night. Eats heartily, at every meal; with tarts, bread, cheese, and beer, intermediately. Some degree of fever. Sometimes he coughs: but without any expectoration.

5th. The night somewhat restless. Appetite good. The fever abated, but gave

R. Spt. Æther. Nitros.

Tin&. Tolu. an 3j.

Aq. Puræ. — 3j.

Syr. Pap. Alb. — 3fs. M.

6th. A

6th. A better night and less fever. He was in good spirits, and sat up all day. He eat more than a roll at breakfast, and made a hearty dinner.

7th. A good night. Less fever. Good appetite. His countenance looks natural, and is also full and plump. He is very lively.

9th. A good night. Eat the quantity of a roll and a half for his breakfast. Grows fat, which is especially observable in his face. Is returning to his natural habits of health.

10th. A restless night, with some degree of fever, on which account the following was given :

R. Spt. Æther. Nitr. ʒ iij.

Tinct. Tolu, ʒ ij.

Aq. ——— ʒ iiss. M. Cap. ut ante.

12th. A good appetite, and strength encreasing.

13th. Able to walk, by the assistance of chairs.

14th. Less fever. No cough. Able to walk alone, and to go out.

17th. Eat two rolls for breakfast. His nights, strength, appearance, &c. as is natural to him in health. Gave the following, to be continued a few days.

R. Tinct. Stom. ʒj.

Inf. Genti. ʒ iiss. M.

In a few days, his recovery being complete, he was left to the care of his mother, and the usual fare of the family.

It is presumed, that the nature of this case, with its various changes, and the length of its continuance, will entitle it to be considered, as peculiarly fortunate in the recovery : as it would be improper to

notice

notice here, the surprise and pleasure it occasioned in the Patient's relatives and friends.

CASE XI.

Mar. 10. 1798.—W. W. aged about 53. Had been affected for some months, with cough, and purulent expectoration; loss of appetite, and strength; with emaciation. Fever, and disposition to sweating in the morning. Pulse hard and full. The strengthening plan, wine, animal food, &c. recommended.

R. Tinct. Benz. C.

Syr. Pap. Alb. a. ʒj.

Inf. Gent. ʒvi. M.

Cap. Coch. ij. ter vel. quat. in dies.

12. The cough not so frequent, and the expectoration less in quantity; spirits depressed.

R. Tinct. Benz. C. ʒj.

Spt. Vol. Arom. ʒj.

Inf. Gent. ʒv. M.

Cap. quart. part. quat. in dies.

13. The cough less frequent; less expectoration. The fever abated; hardly any disposition to perspiration; the appetite returning.

15th. Very little of the cough or expectoration; any fever, or perspiration; an increase of appetite and strength.

17th. Continues to amend; so well recovered of his symptoms, as to discontinue the use of medicine.

C A S E XII.

April 12, 1798.—Miss G. had been ill for six months, but became rapidly worse during the last fortnight; she had hoarseness, but was uncertain whether it arose from cold; a cough, which was severe and frequent, with much expectoration, more particularly at arising in the morning when it became a thick pus, but was more frothy towards night; fever commencing about four or five o'clock in the afternoon, continuing during the night, and going off in a sweat towards the morning, which was encreased by continuing in bed; it had been somewhat less severe for the last two or three days; pain in the chest; the breathing very much impeded, and an inability of laying on the right side; appetite bad, having failed for some time; great dejection of spirits; an inability to bear the effects of air, without producing faintness, and sometimes even actual syncope; the pulse was quick, weak, and tremulous; swelling of the legs for some time past; flushings on the temples in the afternoon, with faintness, unaccompanied by nausea; thirst especially at, and during the, night, for which barley water had been taken; restless nights, with a degree of delirium for the last two or three nights; bowels much relaxed, but rather less so now than they have been; general and excessive irritability, with frequent spasmodic affections of the eyes, mouth, face, &c. causing the nails and mouth to become black, with much disposition

position to hysteria. Air and exercise were recommended when they could be taken; half a glass of wine two or three times a day, and after every dose of medicine; strong beef tea, wine and water, or some apple water, with wine, for common drink: animal food, in small quantities, to be frequently taken; no vegetables, or weak food, liquids, &c. to be allowed.

R. Extr. Opii. gr. xii. div. in xii: Cap. j. h. s. om. nocte.

R. Spt. Ætheris. Nitros. ʒfs.

Aq. ʒv.

Tinct. Lavend. ʒij. M.

Cap. partem 3m. ter in die, cum Pulv. unam.

R. Pulv. Gent. ʒj.

— Valer; ʒj.

— Bolæ. ʒfs. M.

Ol. Carui. gtt. j. M. div. in iij.

R. Cons. Rosæ.

— Cynosb. a ʒj.

Tinct. Opii ʒj. M. Cap. q. n. m. sæpe.

13th. Some nausea having been excited, occasioned much frothy matter to be voided by the mouth; the night disturbed from this cause, and the head somewhat affected with heaviness, &c.; no cough or spitting this day; no fever; the pulse more full and regular: in the evening, some degree of nausea, which was removed on laying down, on account of the irritation in the stomach.

Rep. Mixturæ cum Spt. Æth. Nitr. ʒij. tantum,

14th. Good night; no fever or sweating; the sickness was prevented by laying down; no flushings in

the face; very little cough in the night, and when it did recur, had very little accompanying expectoration: since rising, has been perfectly easy, but has expectorated without coughing; appetite better, having eaten a good dinner, consisting of a moderate quantity of animal food; spirits much better; the sense of internal debility much removed: the patient having lain down this morning, awoke in a state of perspiration: less pain in the side, but felt rather more in the centre of the chest.

15th. The night rather indifferent; the pill was omitted, much cough; without expectoration; the throat sore from the irritation of coughing; fever at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, but went off at half past six; after which the spirits were much relieved.

16th. No fever last night; no perspiration; appetite, indifferent yesterday, but better to day; the cough easier, with more expectoration than usual; a green and viscid pus; the breath easier, excepting when exercise was used, and which then produced a sense of internal emptiness or vacuity; the spirits low this morning, but better afterwards; the pain less severe; its duration and degree abated; the pain is worse when the spirits are the best; no flushings in the face, excepting after walking; the appetite much better; had eaten a hearty dinner, consisting of veal, and afterwards a light pudding: sickness was afterwards induced, probably from the effect of distention; the bowels rather constipated; no spasmodic affection since the medicine has been taken: pulse more regular and natural, stronger, and less frequent; an encrease
of

of strength; the general health much better; had walked in the garden.

16th. A good night; the pill *was* taken; no fever or sweating; no cough or expectoration, but a slight degree of the latter at arising, and during the forenoon of this day: no flushings, excepting after exercise: the appetite good; breath much better; more internal strength; no sense of that void or emptiness, which had prevailed before. The pulse regular; the wine agrees well, and refreshes, enlivens, &c. The spirits good; no swelling of the legs; no hoarseness, but as strong and well in general health, as at any former period; the bowels being constipated, Mellis ζ ss. was added to the mixture.

17th. The patient well as yesterday, and employing herself by turning up the earth in the garden: she had some degree of pain in the side, the usual precedent of an hysteric fit, which therefore she expected, and found that expectation realised about seven o'clock this evening. For the constipation, gave

R. Elect. Sennæ. ζ jss.

P. Nitri.

✓Jallapii. a 3j. M.

Cap. q. n. m. pro re. nata.

19th. Well as before; slept well; had omitted the pill.

20th. Well; the medicine only taken twice a day.

28th. Well; the medicine only taken once a day, to discontinue its use.

C A S E XIII.

May 1798.—Jos. P. had been ill many months in consequence of taking cold, from which the following symptoms were induced:—Cough, with an expectoration of a viscid mucus; fever, and frequent perspirations; pulse, hard and quick; loss of appetite; dejection of spirits; emaciation, and loss of strength; the face sometimes flushed; restless nights; an uneasy sensation in the chest, and the respiration much impeded.

The strengthening plan, wine, animal food, &c. was ordered.

R_x. Emp. Canth. pro Sterno.

R_x.

Pulv. Gent. ʒj.

— Valer. gr. v. M. Ft. Pulv. Cap. j. ter in dies.

R_x.

Mucil. G. Arab. ʒiv.

Pulv. Nitri. ʒij.

Tinct. Opii. ʒij.

Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒj. M.

Cap. Coch. j. ut tussi urgenti.

May 7th. The perspirations less frequent: somewhat less fever: the appetite in some degree improved.

15th. Better nights; much less fever; pulse more regular; an increase of strength; a greater degree of exercise supported with much less fatigue: the flushings in the face recur but seldom; an encrease of appetite.

21st. The

21st. The perspirations less frequent, and less severe; hardly any fever; coughs very little, and the expectoration considerably abated in its quantity and frequency: the chest, in general, free from the uneasy sensation usually felt.

31st. A progressional improvement from the increase of appetite; an increase of strength, recovery of usual appearance, &c.

June 8th. Much the same: some slight degree of cough remaining.

The medicine continued a few weeks longer, for the purpose of re-establishing the usual state of strength, &c.

C A S E XIV.

May 1793.—Miss T. after a very long continued fever, had the following symptoms gradually induced with the remaining debility. Cough; an expectoration, thick and yellow; fever; sweating, more especially towards morning; spirits extremely depressed; restless nights, and loss of appetite; excessive debility, and emaciation. A disappearance of the catamenia for some months preceding. The strengthening plan had been pursued throughout the fever, which was of the low nervous kind, as being not only requisite on that account, but from the effects of Leucorrhœa in a very severe degree, and
of

of some years continuance, and for which the Pulv. Gent. and Pulv. Allumin. Rup. had been given with effect. Animal food, wine, &c. had been constantly taken, so that their use was only now continued, but extended to a greater degree; and the same medicine given, with occasional varieties, viz.

R. Tinct. Valer. Vol. ʒij.

— Opii. ʒj.

Infus. Gent. ʒv. M.

Cap. part. quart. quat. in dies.

The expectoration soon ceased, but the other symptoms continued in a variable state of emendation and relapse from a variety of causes, fatigue, anxiety, &c.

July 1. Tinct. Valer. v. et Tinct. Opii. an. one drachm; and Extra Gent. two drachms were added; and continued with advantage, varying in its degree.

10. The medicine taken less frequently.

23d. A Diarrhœa commenced, and for this Tinct. Catechu half an ounce, cum Spt. Cinnam. one ounce were added, with effect, and continued some days, when they were omitted, and the former medicine recommenced.

July 31st.

R. Tinct. Myrrh. Sx.

Spt. Ætheris. Nitros. a ʒij.

Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒij.

Aq. Pulegii. ʒiv. M.

Cap. part. 3. ter in dies. cum Pulv. seq.

R.

Pulv. Myrrhæ. ʒj.

Ferri Vitriolat. gr. v. M. Ft. Pulv.

These medicines were continued with effect until
September

September 23d, when, from an increase of the fever, the following was given :—

R. Pulv. Myrrh. ʒj.
 Ferri Vitriolat. ʒij.
 Mellis ʒij.
 Aq. Pulegii ʒv. M.
 R. Pulv. Gent. ʒj.
 — Nitri. ʒss. M.
 Cap ut antea.

Oct. 8th. The patient so much recovered as to be able to discontinue the medicines.

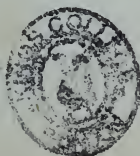
This recovery is the more remarkable on account of the disadvantageous circumstances occasioned by the preceding illness, and the treatment it necessarily required. It does, therefore, shew the power and efficacy of the plan recommended, although a much longer time was necessary to accomplish the effect in such a case, on which account, the general statement only has been given—shewing the happy termination.

C A S E XV.

October, 1798.—W. H. aged about thirty-eight, had been long ill, which, from repeated colds, &c. became considerably worse. He had cough, with a purulent expectoration, which always encreased upon any additional cold being caught; fever, and sometimes morning sweats; the appetite indifferent; emaciation, and much debility; pulse, quick and weak.

H

His



His complaint became much worse from penury of living, and the indulgence of a propensity for liquor. Animal food, wine, &c. was ordered.

R_x. Emp. Canth. pro Sterno.

R_x.

Tinct. Arom.

Opii. C. a ʒss.

Aq. M. P. ʒiv.

Syr. Pap. a ʒiij. M.

Cap. Coch. A. ij. ter in dies.

30th. Cough abated, and the expectoration less frequent; less fever and perspiration.

R_x. Tinct. Arom. ʒiij.

——. Tolu. ʒij.

Inf. Gent. ʒv.

Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒss. M.

Cap. ut antea.

A want of due attention to the necessary regimen, and an intemperate use of liquor, kept the disease in a variable state; but the good effects, produced by the treatment, induced the patient to continue it several weeks (until May) when it was discontinued, and the patient going into the country, continued his business there as usual.

The above Case, with that of W. C. p. 52, evinces the power of the treatment, under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL.

C A S E XVI.

Jan. 22, 1799.—Mr. H. aged about twenty-six, of a tall, thin, and spare habit; long black hair, and fine skin; had long been in a state of debility, which had of late encreased, accompanied with an advancing emaciation. He had cough, with a disposition to expectorate frequently in the day. This expectoration was raised with difficulty, and was hard and viscid, but small in quantity. He had fever, with frequent sweatings in the morning, but not very profuse; an impaired appetite, and spirits not so good as usual. A sense of pain in the chest; pulse, hard and full; but sometimes weak and feeble. His nights were not so good as usual.

The strengthening plan was ordered to be pursued, and wine, beef tea, &c. to be taken.

R. Tinct. Arom. ℥ss.
Spt. Vol. Arom. ℥ij.
Aq. M. Pip. ℥v.
Mellis ℥iij. M.
Cap. Coch. ij. larg. quart. quæq. hora.

23d. Had much less fever last night than usual, and no sweating. He coughed less frequently, and had no expectoration. His sleep less disturbed; appetite better; had eaten some solid food; his spirits less depressed.

24th. A progressional improvement, by an abatement of symptoms, on which account he had taken his medicine less regular.

H 2

25th. So

25th. So much better, that he determined to take the medicine but twice a day, and to depend chiefly on nourishing food.

He refused taking more medicine as unnecessary, and continued the plan of regimen that had been prescribed for some weeks, when it was discontinued.

C A S E XVII.

—, wife of the last mentioned patient, aged nineteen, of a tall, thin, and spare habit, with brown hair. Had the same symptoms, and had them removed by the same plan; but pursued for a longer time, and then discontinued them as unnecessary.

C A S E XVIII.

July 8, 1799.—W. C. aged 50; of a very thin and spare habit. Had been ill eight months with cough, purulent expectoration: fever: profuse morning sweats; extreme emaciation; excessive debility, especially affecting the knees: and requiring the help of a stick in walking; and with that help unable to proceed far. Spirits depressed; hardly any appetite; the respiration much impeded. Pulse quick

quick and weak ; the expectoration voided in greatest quantity at the time he arises, and is preceded with a pain, which he describes to be like " the pricking of a pin." Warm liquids relieve this; *and for which it appeared, those possessing some strength, were too generally resorted to ;* but, against the use of which, he was rigidly prohibited,

R. Antim. Tartaris ʒj.

Ung. Simp. ʒj. M.

Ft. Ung. et usu q. n. m. ter in die, a regio. Thorac.

R.

Ætheris, Vitæ. ʒss.

Tinct. Lavend. ʒss. M.

Cap. gtt. xii. ter in die, in Aq. ʒij.

July 26th. Much better ; respiration much relieved ; strength encreased. The Ung. Tart. Antim. had produced eruptions that resembled the Variolæ Vaccinæ, but were much larger, and were covered over with an elevated, hard and brown encrustation ; accompanied also with much inflammation ; to relieve which, the Ung. Simp. was given to be applied on the parts ; and the Ung. Ant. Tart. to be discontinued.

27th. Very considerably better in every particular. The cough much less frequent, and the expectoration much lessened in quantity ; an encrease of strength and spirits ; less fever, and hardly any sweating : pulse stronger, and less frequent ; able to walk a considerable distance without fatigue.

Aug. 2d. The Inflammation, &c. on the chest, excited

cied by the Ung. entirely removed ; an avidity for food.

12th. An attack of Cholera Morbus, for which, gave—

R. Tinct Catechu. ʒij.

Aq. M. P. ʒv.

Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒss. M.

Cap. part. 3m. ter in dies.

20th. Cholera Morbus entirely removed.

30th. Continues well as before, excepting that an alteration in the weather, has produced a degree of impeded respiration, from taking cold.

Sept. 13th. The last difficulty nearly removed : in other respects, well as before.

24th. Returned thanks to “The Endeavour Society” as well.

Repeated the medicine (to be continued as a preventative) for two or three weeks.

Idiopathic asthma is frequently found to accompany Phthisis, as in this Case, and is in general as remarkably relieved by the same treatment.

C A S E XIX.

Sept. 5, 1799. — W. aged nineteen, of a tall, thin, and pale habit ; had been ill several weeks with symptoms which had increased during the last three of them. He had cough and expectoration ; pain in
the

the side ; fever, beginning about five in the afternoon, lasting till near the morning, and then inducing sweating. Much emaciation and such debility, as to need the assistance of a stick in walking. Restless nights, and very indifferent appetite.

He was ordered to live well, taking animal food, wine, &c.

R. Spt. Æther. Nitros ʒij.
 — Vol. Arom. ʒj.
 Aq. — ʒvj.
 Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒfs. M.
 Cap. Coch. partem 3m. ter in dies.

6th and 7th. Continued much the same ; the cough being somewhat better ; the bowels being constipated, an aperient was given with the desired effect.

8th. Much the same.

9th. A relief of the symptoms ; but with much debility, inducing perspiration on the least exertion.

R. Spt. Sal. Vol. ʒij.
 Tinct. Aromat. ʒfs.
 Aq. M. P. ʒvj.
 Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒfs. M.
 Cap. ut ante.

10th. Nights rather better ; his appetite improves ; finds less debility from the same degree of exertion used before.

11th and 12th. An advance in the former amendment.

13th and 14th. Sleeps better ; coughs less, and the expectoration

expectoration is less in quantity : pain in the chest subsides at intervals ; much less fever.

15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th. Proceeds in gradual amendment, but very slowly.

19th and 20th. But little cough and expectoration ; sleep sometimes disturbed ; but generally much better. The perspiration much abated, and very little fever ; the pulse hitherto much the same, has now more strength and regularity. The patient discontinues the assistance of a stick, and is able to walk—alone.

21st, 22d, and 23d. Recovering general strength by a good appetite, and the disappearance of symptoms. Exercise is taken daily.

26th. So well as to leave off medicine ; the patient also going into the country on business.

This patient was also remarkably predisposed by confirmation to this disease, according to the general opinion of its influence under such circumstances :—yet he recovered.

C A S E XX.

July, 1800.—Miss P. aged twenty-three, subject to fits of a mixed kind, partaking of hysteria, epilepsy, and mania, which commenced about her ninth year.

In July, 1800, she became extremely debilitated with

thick and yellow pus, in the quantity of three or four ounces in the twenty-four hours; fever recurring irregularly, at noon and in the evening, after which, it went off in very profuse morning perspirations. Such severe pain in the chest, as to occasion violent screaming at every time the cough was excited. Restless nights; flushings in the face frequently; spirits depressed; loss of appetite; pulse quick and weak. Animal food, wine, &c. were ordered to be taken in small quantities, frequently repeated.

R. Mucil. Gum. Arab. ℥iv.
 Tin&. Opii. ʒij.
 Syr. Pap. Alb. ℥ii. M.
 Cap. Coch. j. cum tussi urgenti.

R.
 Sal. Nitri. P. ʒij.
 Aq. Hyssopi. ℥v.
 Tin&. Opii. ʒj. M.
 Cap. Coch. ij. larg. quart. quæq. hora.

In three days the fever was much subsided; the pulse more regular, less frequent, and stronger.

At the end of the first week, the fever was removed. The pulse stronger, and nearly regular. The perspirations much abated. The cough considerably less, and the expectoration in much smaller quantity, and less viscid. The pain in the chest remained severe, but had very considerable intervals of ease. The flushings in the face much less frequent. The use of the mixture was discontinued, as being unnecessary.

At the end of the second week, the symptoms were so far removed, that the medicine was only taken occasionally for a fortnight afterwards.

C A S E XXI.

Oct. 18, 1800.—Mr. W. aged eighteen years, had been long confined by nervous fever, the delirium induced by which, excited the following symptoms.

Cough: and purulent expectoration. Pain in the chest. His breath much impeded; and the stomach extremely irritable. The pulse quick, weak, and tremulous. Restless nights; and much disposed to convulsive spasms. Flushings in the face. Excessive emaciation, and extreme debility. Fever throughout the day, encreasing towards evening, lasting throughout the night until the morning, when sweating commences, and continuing until about eight or nine o'clock; the fever abates, and continued so until ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The patient was confined to his bed, and unable to convey to his mouth, the little nourishment he took. His diet had been extremely poor, by the order of those gentlemen who had previously attended, but who now regarded his case as desperate; as did, also, another gentleman who saw him with me.

The strengthening plan was recommended: with wine, and animal food, beef-tea, &c.

R. Enap. Canth. pro Stern.

R.

Mixtura Camph. ℥j

Spt. Vol. Arom.

Tincture Stom. a ʒiij. M.

Cap. Coch. j. om. hora.

19th. A bad night. Convulsed.

R. Extr. Opii — gr. ij.

Div. in Pil ij. Cap. j. h. som.

20th.

20th. Much better. A good night. Less fever. The stomach much disposed to nausea, and eructation. The breath somewhat relieved.

R. Spt. Vol. Arom.
Tincturæ Arom. a ʒiij.
Aq. M. Pip. — ʒxv. M.
Cap. Coch. j. sæpe.

22nd. A Good night. The fever and perspiration considerably abated. Much food taken, with wine, wine and water, &c.

25th. Much cough, and the sweating increased.

R. Etr. Opii. gr. ij.
Ft. Pil. Cap. h. fomni.

26th. Much fever and sweating. The cough better.

R. P. Nitri. ʒiij.
Tinct. Arom. ʒss.
— Opii. ʒij.
Aq. Puræ. ʒxii. M.
Cap. Coch. ij. quart. quæq. hora.

28th. The best night that has been experienced, since the attack. Hardly any cough. The sweating much less in quantity. No fever.

29th. Much sweating. In other respects as well as before.

Nov. 1st. Less fever, and sweating. The cough troublesome. Sat up one hour: the appetite good.

R. Sal. Nitri. ʒiij.
Tinct. Opii. ʒij.
Inf. Gent. ℥bj. M. Cap. ut ante.

3rd. Slept well throughout the night; no sweating; has walked thrice across the room. Good appetite; an increase of strength.

4th. Well as yesterday. Sat up one hour in the morning; and one hour in the afternoon. Came down stairs.

6th. A Good night; hardly any sweating or cough. Eats well. Sat up two hours and walked alone. Came down stairs.

10th. Slept soundly from nine o'clock last night to nine o'clock this morning. Hardly any sweating, or cough. The appetite good. Came down stairs to dinner. Has not taken the pills, the last three nights, but two glasses of wine, as a substitute, at bed-time. Drinks brown stout at dinner and supper.

12th. Well as before. Arose at eleven o'clock this morning. Able to walk down three pair of stairs. Lays down, and sleeps after dinner: then arises to tea, and continues up till nine o'clock in the evening. Eats well. No cough this day. Very little sweating last night. The pulse good, and have lost the wery characteristic feel.

14th. Well as before: excepting having been sick at one o'clock this morning, from the oysters that were eaten last night for supper. They have disagreed with the patient in health. (This was not mentioned before taking them.)

18th. The patient walked out and returned from his walk, refreshed and invigorated.

24th. No pain, cough, or perspiration remaining; the appetite good, and the strength returning.

In a few days afterwards, the patient went to Bedford, from whence he returned in a fortnight, perfectly reinstated in his usual strength, appearances, habits, &c.

CASE

P A R T II.

A Few of those Cases shall now be recited, where it is presumed that the patients may not improperly be said to have *refused a cure*: to shew the effects produced by the medicine where the plan was *not* regularly pursued, but discontinued; yet where there was a probable expectation of greater benefit being derived from its continuance. This is to preclude the idea of partiality in a statement that is intended to be fairly adduced, and evince the propriety of what has been asserted, by the recital of seven Cases indiscriminately taken.

C A S E XXII.

1797.—Mrs. W. aged nineteen. Ill many months, with cough and purulent expectoration; fever and morning perspirations; extreme debility, and excessive emaciation; flushings in the face; pulse quick, weak, and tremulous; loss of appetite; spirits dejected,

jected, &c.; stomach extremely irritable: much advice had been obtained without effect. Ordered animal food, wine, &c.

R. Pulv. Gent. ʒss.

— Valer. gr. v. M.

Cap. j. ter in dies.

R.

Extr. Opii. gr. xii. div in xii.

Cap. j. ut tussi urgenti.

In two days, a general amendment took place; the cough was abated; expectoration lessened; fever less; pulse stronger and more regular; a disposition and ability to take food; spirits not so much dejected.

The two following days, the same favourable amendment continued; but the lady being removed into the country, refused to persevere in the use of the medicine, although she acknowledged "how much *greater* benefit had been derived from its use, than from any former prescription."

C A S E XXIII.

Apr. 11, 1798.—Mr. W. aged eighteen, had been ill since January last with the following symptoms, which have continued to encrease, under the treatment prescribed by Dr. S. &c. General debility to such excess, as to induce fainting, on attempting to walk. Excessive emaciation, cough, and purulent expectoration during the night, of a viscid green pus; but white
in

in the day ; the change has even taken place during the time of dressing when he arose. Pain in the chest (which the patient supposed to have been excited, because it was encreased,) by riding ; relieved by fomentations. Pain in the head ; the pulse quick and weak ; thirst ; fever commencing about five or six o'clock in the evening, continuing thro' the night, and going off in a profuse perspiration towards morning ; the palms of the hands are *always* in a state of perspiration. He lays till noon, because "it enables him to eat more at breakfast and dinner, than if he arose earlier." His appetite is very bad ; but he eats the most at tea time ; restless nights ; breath much impeded ; had been kept very low.

Ordered the most nutritive and strengthening diet : animal food, wine, beef-tea, very little or no vegetable food. To arise at eight, and be *led* out before breakfast, if able ; but not to induce fatigue.

R. Extr. Opii. gr. xii. div. in xii. Cap. j. om. nocte.

R.

Pulv. Gent. ʒj.

— Valer. gr. v.

— Bole. gr. iij.

Ol. Carui. gtt. j. M.

Cap. j. ter in die, cum Hauſt. infra.

R.

Spt. Æth. Nitros. ʒij.

Aq. Puræ. ʒjss.

Tinct. Lavend. ʒss. M. Hauſt.

18th. The medicine had only been taken for three days, and on the remaining four was entirely neglected ; notwithstanding which, the patient looked better ; the
appetite

appetite was much encreased ; animal food, &c. being taken. The expectoration less in quantity, and much more liquid. No fever until yesterday, and then, *not any* medicine was taken. No flushings ; bowels rather relaxed. Pulse quick and full ; felt inwardly sore, from the irritation of the cough, which was “ *always relieved by the medicines.*” Breath impeded ; debility as before ; the natural disposition so remarkably *irritable*, as to induce the continuance of symptoms.

25th. No fever during the night, or in the day until twelve o'clock, and then going off at three or four. Perspirations throughout the night ; the appetite varying ; no pain, but when coughing ; breath the same.

Medicine still omitted on more days than it was taken.

May 7th. Has had violent spasms, which were relieved by *Æther.* and *Opii*, given, *cum Ol. Recini et Mellis*, by the neighbouring practitioner ; and repeated two or three times a day, as required ; producing the desired effect. The expectoration considerably less in quantity ; is green and thin ; the exertion of raising it is avoided as much as possible, on account of the side ; no fever or sweats, excepting what is excited by the pain ; the appetite better.

The medicine after this was *entirely* neglected, and soon afterwards the patient died.

C A S E XXIV.

May 26, 1798. Mr. B.---Ill ever since January from a cold, the effects of which were very considerably increased by the imprudent disuse of a flannel waistcoat, although a substitute of callico was employed. The symptoms encreased to an alarming degree, producing cough, a thick expectoration, fever, morning perspirations; breath much affected; flushings in the face; pulse high and full; much emaciation and debility; pain in the loins, and a red precipitation from the water; the feet swelled. Ordered animal food, wine, &c. and fomentation of *vinegar and water* for the feet.

R_x. Extr. Opii. gr. xii. div. in xii. Cap. j. om. nocte.

R_x.

Cons. Cynosb.

— Rosæ. a ʒj.

Tinct. Opii. ʒij. M.

Cap. q. n. m. ut tuſſe urgenti.

R_x.

Spt. Æth. Nitr. ʒij.

Tinct. Stom. ʒj.

Aq. ʒjſs. M. Hauſt.

Cap. j. ter in dies.

27th. Much the same; a globular, opake ball, suspended in the water.

28th. Night better; coughed much less, and expectoration more easy, and less in quantity by one-half, which was also thinner than usual; legs not so much

K

swelled.

swelled. Ordered a fomentation for the side where pain was felt.

29th. Well as yesterday ; appetite returning ; pulse frequent, but stronger ; an internal sense of soreness from the pain.

30th. Fever less ; no perspiration, but from the exertion of the cough ; the appetite better, as evinced at breakfast.

June 1st. Good nights ; no flushings in the face ; less fever and expectoration ; hungry at supper ; pulse stronger and better ; perspiration rather more ; feels better " inwardly."

2d. Rode in a chaise for two hours and an half ; coughed more in the night ; feels generally, " more comfortable and full." An eruption of yellow spots appeared.

3d. A good night, and coughed only twice ; less expectoration, and also less viscid ; an encrease of strength and spirits.

4th. Caught cold ; removed from town ; cough and fever better ; perspiration moderate ; had walked and found less fatigue than was expected.

6th. Much the same ; bears exercise better. To accelerate the encrease of strength, gave

R. Pulv. Gent. ʒss.

— Valer. ʒij.

— Nitri. ʒiij.

Syr. Pap. Alb. q. s.

Ft. Lohoch. Cap. q. n. m. bis in dies.

9th. An amendment with respect to the cough, expectoration, perspiration, fever, breath, &c.

12th. Night

12th. Night disturbed with the cough ; perspiration only from five to seven ; walked before breakfast ; breath impeded, for which applied a *blister* on the chest ; pulse quicker.

13th. Breath better. In other respects as yesterday. Spirits better ; appetite good at dinner yesterday, and at breakfast this morning. Pulse more regular, much fever.

R_x. Spt. Vol. Arom. gtt. $\mathbf{x\bar{x}$.

— Æth. Nitros. $\mathbf{3j}$.

Inf. Gent. $\mathbf{\bar{z}jss}$. M.

Cap. ut ante.

14th. Eat a good breakfast and dinner ; less fever, and in other respects as before.

15th. Cough less ; also the expectoration and perspiration ; appetite as yesterday ; rode about a mile ; went into the country and refused to continue the medicine, under the *pretence* of ascertaining the state of his health without them.

This artifice is so common, that it should always be made a subject of enquiry previous to the plan being commenced, since an irregular pursuit of it is so injurious both to the practice and the patient, from that indiscriminate judgment and partial conclusion, which the majority never fail to exercise, that it should always be with-held, where there is reason to suppose a want of sufficient resolution and perseverance.

C A S E XXV.

November 29, 1798.—Mr. B. had been ill four or five years with repeated colds, from exposure to sudden changes of temperature, producing—general and excessive debility and emaciation; loss of spirits; violent cough, and purulent expectoration; restless nights; fever; morning perspiration; breath impeded, producing an inability to speak or walk in any considerable degree; had ruptured a blood vessel about four years since; pulse small and quick. Ordered animal food, wine, &c.: (small portions of which had been taken before.)

R_x. Emp. Canth. pro Sterno.

R_x.

Spt. Æth. Nitr. ʒij.

Tinct. Stom. ʒj.

Aq. — ʒjss. M.

Cap. j. ter in dies.

R_x.

Extr. Opii. Molle. gr. xii.

P. Gentianæ. q. s. Ft. Pil. xii.

Cap. j. om. Nocte.

30th. Night better; cough also; expectoration less; fever very little; pulse more regular; spirits and strength increased.

December 1st. Same.

2d. An encrease of the perspiration and expectoration; respiration better; animal food taken; walked.

3d. As

3d. As yesterday, with "much internal strength."

4th. More cough and perspiration; an encrease of appetite, as evinced at dinner on animal food, (mutton.)

5th. Much better in *every* particular.

6th. Same as yesterday.

7th. Red and blue spots on the legs; had an appetite for animal food, which was eaten; much indisposition from symptoms of *Calculus*.

8th. Much better; the spots disappeared.

9th. Continues the same; walked down stairs and up again three times; expresses himself to "feel well, inwardly."

12th. Continues much the same.

14th. Cough and expectoration same; no sweating; fever less than it ever has been; breath impeded; pulse more full.

15th. Cough more; fever much at its first coming on; sweating much between seven and eight o'clock in the morning; eat animal food, (beef.)

After this, the medicine was discontinued, and an improper indulgence in the use of liquors allowed.

CASE XXVI.

May 12, 1799.—Mr. B. had been confined ever since Christmas with cough, expectoration, perspirations; excessive emaciation; pain in the chest; flushings

ings in the face ; extreme debility ; loss of appetite ; fever ; pulse weak and quick, and tremulous ; restless nights ; relaxed bowels. Ordered animal food, wine, &c.

R. Spt. Æther. Nitr. 3j.

Aq. Hyssopi.

Inf. Gent. a 3j.

Syr. Pap. Alb. 3ij. M.

Cap. j. ter in die.

R.

Extr. Opii. gr. xii.

Allumin. P. gr. vj. M.

Div. in Pil. xi. Cap. j. om. nocte.

14th. Sleeps well ; fever less, and varies in the times of its prevalence. Pulse stronger, and less tremulous ; cough, not recurring more than three times in the day ; perspirations less ; the relaxation of the bowels removed ; spirits dejected. Ordered Spt. Vol. Arom. gtt. v. in Aq. 3ij. to be given every half hour, when the dejection of spirits prevailed.

17th. Pulse much better ; in other respects as well as before, excepting a return of the relaxation from the pills having been omitted.

R. Tinct. Catechu.

Syr. Pap. Alb. a 3ij.

Tinct. Opii. gtt. xv.

Aq. Hyssopi. 3jss. Ft. Haust. de quo.

Cap. j. om. 8. hora.

Finding at the next visit that the medicine had been again neglected, a continuance of the attendance was refused, as being unavailing, with predetermined obstinacy.

CASE

C A S E XXVII.

August 17th. 1799.—Mrs. H. ill many months with the following symptoms, which had much increased lately: and for the removal of which much advice had been obtained. Emaciation; debility; pain in the chest. Cough; purulent expectoration; respiration very much impeded. Fever; profuse morning perspirations. Pulse quick and weak; loss of appetite; spirits dejected; restless nights.

R. *Ætheris. Vitr.*
Tinct. Opii. a gtt. xx.
Aq. Hyssopi. ℥jss.
Mellis — 3j. N.
Cap. j. ter in dies.

17th. Night “better than for a long time;” less perspiration; very little fever; less cough and spitting; pulse better and stronger; less flushing; and breath better.

18th. A good night; breath much better; cough and expectoration abated; spirits better; appetite returning.

19th. Much the same: mending.

20th. No fever; some degree of perspiration; breath much better; spirits easier; *walked* about the room; the night somewhat disturbed. Added *Tinct. Opii.* gtt. x. to each draught.

21st.

21st: As yesterday; rather low, and breath somewhat more impeded. Added *Ætheris Vit. gtt. x*: to each draught.

23d. Heavy to sleep; some degree of perspiration; pulse more regular but weak.

25th. Less sleep, but easy; breath better; feels more internal strength; some degree of fever; pulse small, and quicker; perspiration. Had *walked out* a quarter of an hour, and bore it better than was expected. "Always feels better after the medicine."

27th. Flushing very seldom; very little fever or sweating; expectoration only once or twice in the night, and much better in its appearance; pulse more full and regular. Appetite encreasing.

29th. The patient thought herself not so well: from a greater degree of debility returning, and the respiration being impeded.

30th. A good night; no fever or perspiration; the expectoration only recurring once or twice during the night.

31st. Much better night; some degree of fever and perspiration, but soon off; spirits better; obliged to arise earlier, on account of a *Rhæi*. Aperient that had been taken. Sickness had been excited, and the breath impeded therefrom. Can walk well in the room.

Sept. 2d. A good night; no cough or expectoration, very little fever or perspiration, breath much better: had *walked out* for an hour.

4th. A

4th. A good night ; but little cough or expectoration at intervals ; some degree of fever, and much perspiration from one to three o'clock ; pulse quick, but regular ; spirits good ; an encrease of appetite, strength, &c. The patient called herself " pretty well."

5th. Night disturbed from the expectoration and impeded respiration.

6th. No fever ; some degree of perspiration ; an attack of Cholera Morbus, debilitating and causing loss of appetite, the following medicine was given :

R. Tinct. Catechu ʒj.
 — Opii. gtt. x.
 Aq. M. P. ʒjss.
 Æther. Vitr. gtt. xv.
 Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒij. M.
 Cap. j. ter in dies.

7th. Better night ; no sweating or fever ; an encrease of spirits, strength, and appetite. Prevented from going out from the prevalence of an easterly wind, exciting alarms in the patient.

8th. Appetite and spirits better ; no fever or sweating ; pulse more regular than ever before.

9th. The general health well as usual, excepting some occasional intervals of impeded respiration. To expedite the recovery of strength, gave

R. Tinct. Amara. ʒj.
 Aq. M. P. ʒjss.
 Tinct. Opii. gtt. xv.
 Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒij. M.
 Cap. j. ter in dies.

10th. Well as before ; to remove debility and want of appetite, added Tinct. Amara. ʒj. and Spt. Vol. Arom. ʒss.

11th. Indisposed from having taken cold.

12th. Sleepy ; cough rather troublesome ; very little expectoration, but that excited sickness.

Ordered greater attention to the use of wine, which had been much neglected ; but little appetite ; pulse quick and small.

R. Ætheris Vitri. gtt. xxx.

Tinct. Opii. gtt. xx.

Aq. Hyssopi. ʒjss.

Mellis. ʒj. M. Cap. ut ante.

13th. A good night ; cough and expectoration much less ; breath and spirits better ; appetite but indifferent ; pulse stronger.

14th. Breath much impeded ; more cough and expectoration. Added Æther gtt. v. et Infus Gent. pro Aq. Hyssopi.

15th. A much better night ; cough and expectoration much less ; breath much better ; an encrease of appetite.

16th. Better than yesterday ; some flushings ; *walked* out a quarter of an hour, and bore it better than was expected.

17th. A good night ; breath better ; pulse good ; no fever or perspiration ; better also in spirits, &c.

18th. A good night ; no fever or sweating ; cough or expectoration ; eats better ; pulse quick.

19th. Breath not so well ; the medicine had been omitted ;

omitted; relaxed bowels; for which, added Tinct. Catechu. ʒji. to each draught.

20th. Much better; refused to continue the medicine. A few days afterwards the patient died.

C A S E XXVIII.

Feb. 5, 1801.—Mrs. C. Ill some months; emaciation, debility, cough, and expectoration; fever and morning perspirations; flushings in the face; pulse weak, quick, and tremulous; loss of appetite and spirits.

Ordered wine, animal food, &c.

R. P. Sal. Nitr. ʒss.

Inf. Gent. ʒjss.

Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒij. M.

Cap. j. om. 6tis. hor.

7th. Cough and expectoration less; night somewhat less disturbed; fever less.

9th. *Omitted* the medicine three days, although its visibly good effects were acknowledged.

14th. The use of the medicine resumed but in an abridged quantity, being only taken *twice* a day.

16th. The cough less frequent; expectoration but little; fever irregular in its approaches; perspirations continuing, gave—

R. Tinct. Ferri. Mur. gtt. xxx.

Inf. Gent. ʒjss.

Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒij. M. Cap. ut ante,

L 2

18th.

18th. Less perspiration.

20th. The continuance of the medicine *refused*; and the lady removing home, in order to her being confined in child-bed, the Antiphlogistic plan was enjoined by her attendants, and death ensued.

P A R T I I I .

THE following Cases are given as a specimen of the effects produced by the mode of treatment on those who *died*, and where it never failed to *relieve* the patient, although not began until the last period of the disease—a circumstance which would readily allow for even a *majority* of deaths, without any imputation upon the mode of treatment, as the fact being so much the reverse, must in the same proportion enhance its value.

C A S E X X I X .

Oct. 18, 1797.—Mrs. B. aged twenty-six, had caught cold in 1795, which induced a cough, debility, &c. Being afterwards confined in child-bed, the patient was permitted to suckle the child for four months.

months. Dr. L. attended. The low plan of diet was enjoined and persevered in against the remonstrances of the patient. An encrease of symptoms and of their severity followed; loss of appetite and strength; excessive perspirations; violent palpitations of the heart; a very unusual degree of impeded respiration, but which had always been attended with some degree of difficulty. Cough, and expectoration of a thin watery phlegm, of a mixed nature; pain in the chest, especially the left side, which prevented the patient laying thereon; excessive emaciation; flushings in the face; violent relaxation of the bowels (which is encreased by *Tapioca*) with much Tenesmus. Mucus was frequently expelled after the fæces. Much pain in the bowels; to relieve which, brandy and water had been advised by a practitioner; sleep is now obtained during the first part of the night, but is followed by much restlessness. Pulse quick and weak; fever; unable to walk to or from the bed. The patient is worse in the morning, and better in the evening; no appearance of the Catamenia for seven months. Ordered wine, animal food, the benefit of air, when it could be taken, &c. without the hazard of cold. The use of brandy to be entirely forbidden.

R. Emp. Cantharid. pro Sterno.

R.

Tinct. Catechu. ʒj.

— Opii.

Spt. Vol. Arom. a gtt. x.

Infus. Gen. cum Pimento. ʒj. M.

Cap. j. ter in diē.

In

In the evening saw the patient again. The medicine had communicated an agreeable sense of "strength and cordial effect," in reviving the patient; half a pint of red wine had been taken; animal food, (rabbit) and also some strong beef-tea, with adequate benefit, in the communication of a greater degree of strength and vigour. The vapour of *vinegar* and *water* warmed, was ordered to be employed as a local fomentation, on account of the relaxed state of bowels.

20th. No perspiration; only one evacuation last night; tenesmus this morning. Three cupful of cocoa was taken for breakfast; the breath much impeded, but less so than it had been; feet and legs cold; ordered them to be fomented with warm *vinegar and water*. The pulse more regular; the expectoration thicker, but raised easier; ordered the patient to sit in a different room from that in which she slept, which might also be ventilated in the mean time. Less fever; only two of those violent affections of the chest, which induce the expectation of immediate death, had occurred during the night; one cheek had been flushed.

In the evening, the quantity of a rummer full of wine and water having been taken immediately after a draught, caused the rejection of both, with consequent debility. The medicine was afterwards omitted; the chest had been violently affected, and once very remarkably so. The bowels continued much better, without any degree of relaxation; some tenesmus; more internal strength perceived; no fever; skin cool, and pulse much more regular.

Tinct.

R. Tinct. Catechu. 3jfs.

— Opii.

Spt. Vol. Arom. a. gtt. x.

Extr. Gent. ʒfs.

Inf. — cum Pimento. ʒj. M.

Cap. ut ante.

R.

Extr. Opii. gr. xii.

— Gent. ʒj.

P. Allumin. Rup. ʒfs.

Ft. Pil. xii. Cap. j. h. som.

21st. Legs and feet free from that coldness, and want of sensation, experienced before the fomentation was used; the head affected with apparent delirium, said to be produced by wine; *but afterwards acknowledged to have been excited by spirits*, in the use of which the patient would and did, obstinately and destructively persevere. No perspiration; less cough; only one evacuation last night, and one this morning; more strength and disposition to eat. No fever; pulse more regular; spirits better; she acknowledged that “she found herself better in every respect; but that her breath was much impeded;” to relieve which, the vapor of *warm water and vinegar* was ordered to be inhaled, and *Ung. Canth.* was applied to the chest.

Two o'clock. The blister had been removed from impatience; *spirits* had been again taken, and the affection of the chest excited the fear of immediate death. The use of the Inhaler was of much advantage in facilitating respiration and expectoration; the feet, &c. were warm; the pulse were more regular than

was

was expected. The patient requiring all the air that could be admitted, the windows were opened, a fan used, &c. *Tinct. Opii. gtt. x.* in Vinum. zj. was given, and repeated three times at short intervals, and the *Ung. Cantharid.* again applied.

Eight o'clock in the evening. Found the patient much better. The respiration much relieved, and the patient sleeping. Much *spirituous liquor* had again been taken, exciting a corresponding degree of debility, &c. the medicine had also been neglected; bowels much relaxed.

22d. Ten o'clock. Very bad; perspirations excessive; "the patient's cap had been completely soaked through by five o'clock this morning." The medicine was taken in half quantities to suit the stomach. The breath much impeded, and the expectoration attended with much difficulty. Wine and beef-tea had been taken.

One o'clock. Ordered a pill to be taken every half hour to relieve the chest.

Eight o'clock. Much the same.

23d. Died at ten o'clock this morning.

CASE XXX.

April 21, 1798.—Mrs. C. was attacked, in October last, with a pain in the side, and cough, which was

M

excited

excited before her pregnancy, and returned after her delivery. Such a degree of debility, as almost prevented her walking. Loss of appetite; flushings in the face; fever encreasing towards evening; morning perspirations; spirits low; breath short, with an impediment described as a sense of "rattling in the throat," probably from the pus. Nights restless, and the expectoration of a hard, yellow pus, was then in greater quantity; pulse weak and quick. Ordered wine, animal food, air when it could be taken, &c.

R. Emp. Canth. pro Sterno.

R.

Extr. Opii. gr. xii.

Div. in xii. Cap. j. om. nocte.

R.

Conf. Rosæ.

— Cynosb. a ʒj. M.

Tinct. Opii. ʒj.

Cap. q. n. m. sæpe.

R.

Spt. Æth. Nitros. ʒiij.

Tinct. Lavend. ʒij.

Aq. Puræ. ʒvj. M.

Cap. part. 3m. cum om. Pulv. ut infra.

R.

P. Gent. ʒj.

— Valer. ʒj.

— Bolæ. ʒss.

Ol. Carui. gtt. j. div. in iij.

23d. Breath better; no fever this day; less sweating; expectoration much less, and the quantity more easily raised; cough better; flushings less frequent; pulse

pulse stronger; night restless; the water appeared thick, and as if curdy.

24th. Good night; no fever; spitting less; sweating less; cough much less frequent (only once in the night) spirits less depressed; some degree of appetite; an encrease of strength, and feels "more comfortably, inwardly."

25th. Night good; no fever; sweating very little; cough much better; none last night; expectoration less in quantity, and easier raised; the appetite encreased. Animal food taken for dinner. "Feels stronger;" went out about a quarter of a mile. About six o'clock in the evening *a convulsion fit*.

27th. The night, fever, cough, sweating, and expectoration, as before. Feels inwardly weak and low; the medicine *omitted*; encreased the dose of each pill, gr. ss.

May 1st. Same as yesterday; encreased the strength of the powders and pills.

3d. The medicine *omitted for three days*, yet the patient was much better than was expected.

Much *spirituous liquors* had been drank in express opposition to the order given; but (as was afterwards stated) according to former habit.

The beneficial effects produced by the treatment under the disadvantageous circumstances of this Case, evince its propriety.

C A S E XXXI.

The following Case is recited in order to shew the dangerous Effects of taking Cold.

20th December, 1797.—Mrs. T. had been ill several months with the following symptoms, which had recurred with greater violence lately, and especially since her confinement in child-bed:—Such *extreme* debility, as to induce fainting on sitting up; excessive emaciation; pain in the chest, cough, and purulent expectoration; fever and morning perspirations; a disposition to sickness and syncope; spirits dejected; flushings in the face; restless nights; pulse quick, weak, and tremulous; severe diarrhæa; “drowning perspirations at every sleep;” had been under the medical direction of Mr. F. Dr. L. and Dr. W.

Ordered animal food, wine, &c.

R. Tinct. Catechu. ʒjss.
 Spt. Vol. Arom. gtt. x.
 Aq. M. Pip. ʒjss.
 Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒss. M. fiat ij.
 Cap. j. h. fom. et alter. cras mane.

21st. The night bad, much pain, and six evacuations by the bowels; pulse more regular; very little perspi-

perspiration ; gave Tinct. Opii. gtt. x. in Aq. Coch. ℥. et rep. in dimid. hora. to precede the following :

R. Tinct. Opii. ʒj.
 — Catechu ʒjss.
 Spt. Cinnam. ʒj.
 Inf. Gent. ʒ v. M.
 Cap. Coch. ij. larg. om. dimid. hor.

The pain was entirely removed after the third dose, and the pulse became stronger, fuller, and less frequent; no fever; spirits better; no perspiration or evacuation; a less sense of internal debility; an increase of appetite; animal food taken, (fowl;) an accumulation of wind in the stomach, causing a rejection of this, but more was afterwards taken; sleep was indulged from three to five o'clock; after this, sickness prevailed, and the food that had been last taken was also returned from the stomach. The medicine was repeated in smaller doses; the patient expressing some degree of surprise at her being so well in "so short a time."

R. Tinct. Stom. ʒij.
 Spt. Cinnam.
 — M. P. a ʒij.
 Aq. Puræ. ʒjss. M.
 Cap. Coch. ij. parv. pro re nata.

Afterwards the patient slept; spirits better; sickness much abated; no perspiration; no fever until nine o'clock: the pulse then quicker; no evacuation since morning.

22d. A good night; no fever or perspiration until nine in the morning, and then going off at half past eleven;

eleven; no evacuation or sickness; much good sleep; generally much better; complexion looks better.

R. Extr. Gent. ʒss.
 P. R. Lyquor. ʒss.
 Ol. Carui. gtt. vj. divid. in xvi. Pil.
 Cap. ij. om. dimid. hor.

Less fever; the dinner that had been eaten was returned; comfortable sleep afterwards; no perspiration; only one evacuation; *sat up to dinner*, and with less fatigue than usual; a sense of numbness in the left leg; on the whole, abundantly better.

23d. A good night; no fever, and but little perspiration; spirits much better; two natural evacuations by the bowels; an appetite for breakfast, and taken with avidity; no sickness; expectoration less viscid, and of a better appearance; cough continues much the same.

R. Spt. Æth. Nitros.
 Syr. Tolu. a ʒj.
 Inf. Gent. ʒj. M.
 Cap. j. bis dic. Pil. ij. om. hora.—Mixture—ter in dies.

Sat up without fatigue, and eat dinner with an appetite; wine afterwards as usual; pulse better; spirits good; an encrease of internal strength; no fever or perspiration; less cough; expectoration thinner and better in appearance; *walked* across the room; with the nurse's assistance; *sat up* till nine o'clock.

24th.

24th. Had much perspiration for one hour, but, in other respects, well as yesterday.

R. Spt. Æth. Nitros. ʒj.
 Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒss.
 Inf. Gent. ʒv. M.
 Cap. part. 3m. ter in dies.

Eat some hare for supper, with greater satisfaction than for a long time; no sickness; slept well; the extremities chilly; the expectoration thinner, and about *four ounces* of it.

25th. An hearty supper last night; sat up from five to nine, without fatigue; perspiration only from five to six; cough and expectoration much less; an encrease of strength; natural colour in lips; no sickness; pulse stronger; less pain in chest.

Spt. Æth. Nitros.
 — Cinnam. a ʒj.
 Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒss.
 Inf. Gent. C. ʒiv. M.
 Cap. Coch. ij. om. hora cum Pilul.

Nine o'clock: eat animal food (rabbit) for dinner, and wine drank; no fever or perspiration; part of the dinner (unmixed with any liquid) was returned by a sudden and involuntary effort of the stomach.

26th. Eat an hearty supper, which was retained; slept till two in the morning, when a slight degree of perspiration prevailed: an appetite for breakfast; expectoration thinner, and less than two ounces; in other respects as before.

Spt.

R. Spt. Æth. Nitros. ʒj.
 Tinct. Catechu. ʒss.
 ——— Opii. ʒj.
 Inf. Gent. ʒv. M. Cap. ut ante.

R.
 Conf. Rosæ.
 ——— Cynosb. a ʒj
 Tinct. Opii. ʒj.
 Cap. q. n. m. ut tussi urgenti.

Six o'clock. An appetite for dinner; cough troublesome; some fever from irritation; no sweating; mixture rejected. Nine o'clock; tea retained; cough better; pulse stronger and more regular.

27th. Much better; good night; no fever till towards morning, and then very little, and of short duration; no perspiration; *sat up* to breakfast, and with a good appetite; cough better; expectoration also; and thinner. Six o'clock: "Eat a very hearty dinner." No fever or perspiration; the latter prevented by removing the bed-cloaths; arose an hour before dinner; slept afterwards; much more strength.

28th. *Sat up* from seven to near twelve last night, and eat a hearty supper. A good night; fever, variable in time, and of short duration; perspiration prevented as before; *sat up* in bed to breakfast, and several times since.

Ten o'clock. Medicine omitted on account of sickness; no fever nor perspiration; *walked* across the room; some degree of *Ardor Urinæ*; bowels more inclining to constipation than relaxation.

29th.

29th. Much sickness; the Ardor Urinæ continues. In other respects, well as yesterday. Ordered Gum Arab. ʒj. to be dissolved in Aq. ʒij. and drank freely.

R. Spt. Æth. Nitros.

— Cinnam. an. ʒj.

Tinct. Opii. ʒj.

Inf. Gent. cum Pimento. ʒv. M.

Ten o'clock, evening. Much better than in the morning. Ardor Urinæ abated.

30th. Much better in spirits, strength, &c. No fever; some degree of perspiration; pulse stronger; bowels regular; cough well as before; expectoration less and thinner; sometimes streaked with blood; an encrease of the palpitations, from having *caught a cold*.

Five o'clock in the afternoon. Eat a good dinner; no fever or perspirations; an encrease of the expectoration.

31. Cough better; a good night; better in every respect.

Nine o'clock. Sat up before dinner; walked across the room; an encrease of strength.

Jan. 1, 1798. A good night; generally better; sat up to breakfast; the patient had complained of "a dimness in the eyes," which was now removed.

Six o'clock. Sat up to dinner; walked across the room; an encrease of strength," especially in the legs;" slept after dinner; arose soon afterwards, and sat up till nine.

N

2d. Dis-

2d. Disturbed in the night, in consequence of a neighbouring parturition Case; much oppression of wind; pain in left side and shoulder; cough troublesome. (Added to the Lohoch, Ol. Macis per exp. 3j.) In other respects, well as usual.

Eight o'clock, evening. Arose before dinner, which was eaten with an hearty appetite, and retained; slept afterwards, and arose again at six o'clock; walked and sat up as yesterday till past nine.

3d. A very good night; no sickness or oppression from wind; much better in every respect.

R. Tinct. Opii. ʒj.

Aq. Ammoniac. ʒss.

Ol. Oliv. ʒj. M. Ft. Linim. Applicet. ad pars affect. sæpe.

Six o'clock. Up from one to three; eat heartily; walked as before; much pain in the side, relieved by the Linim.; slept after dinner, and then up from six to nine, and walked again.

4th. Night disturbed by the pain, which also excited coughing. Ordered fomentations, and gave Tinct. Opii. gtt. xx. to be repeated; in other respects, well as before.

Six o'clock. The side better; arose as usual to dinner, and walked; the cough was excited by smoak in the room.

5th. Pain so much better as to omit Opii.; weak and low; much perspiration. In other respects, well as before.

R. Extr. Opii. ʒij.

— Gent. ʒij. diy. in xvi. Cap. ut ante.

6th. Fev

6th. Fever and perspiration as before ; bowels uneasy. (Added Tinct. Catechu to the mixture.)

Five o'clock. Bowels much better ; more spirits and strength, &c. ; walked as usual.

7th. Sat up till past nine last night, and walked again ; much food taken, with wine as usual ; oysters for supper ; a much better night ; less fever and perspiration ; an appetite for breakfast.

Nine o'clock. Sat up from one to four, and eat a hearty dinner (of roast beef ;) walked ; slept afterwards ; arose at six ; able to *walk alone* for two or three steps ; an excrease of strength ; speech more audible ; up from six to nine, and walked again.

8th. A good night ; towards morning much thin expectoration, continuing near twelve hours, and causing some irritation at the side ; bowels well ; much wind ; gave Spt. M. P.

5th. Slept till two in the afternoon ; arose and sat up till five ; walked thrice across the room ; eat a good dinner ; some degree of cough ; up again from six to nine, and walked thrice across the room in the evening. During supper, fainted ; the cause unknown.

9th. Night good ; wind oppressive ; mouth sore ; *able to lay on the left side without pain* ; laying on the right side, reproduces the pain.

Six o'clock. Up from one to four ; walked thrice across the room, and twice again some time afterwards ; expectoration thin and watery.

10th. An indifferent night. In other respects, as usual.

Six o'clock. Much refreshed by sleep; up from two to five; eat heartily, and walked four times across the room; spirits better; no fever or perspiration, &c. Pulse quick and small; up again from six to nine; walked four times more across the room.

11th. As yesterday; pulse more regular. For wind and sickness, gave

R. Ol. Cinnam.

—— M. Pip. an. gtt. xx.

Spt. Vini. Gallic. ʒj. M.

R.

Mixturæ ut supra.

Aq. Puræ.—Partes equales. de quo. Cap. gtt. xxx.
a Sacchar.

Five in the afternoon. Up from two to four; eat and walked, &c. as yesterday; up again from seven to ten, and walked.

12th. Night disturbed; causing more fever; some perspiration. For cough, gave

R. Ext. Gent. ʒss.

—— Opii. ʒss.

Ol. Carui. gtt. x. divid. in xxiv. Cap. j. vel. ij.
sæpe.

Six o'clock. Up from two to five, and walked; also from seven to past nine, and walked again.

13th. An Excellent night; up from two to four, and walked six times across the room; and from five to nine, and walked twice. Added Opii. ʒss. to the pills, and gave four at each dose.

14th. An Indifferent night; sickness prevailed, and
some

some perspiration ; medicine omitted till 12 o'clock ; pain in the side, relieved by fomentation ; walked, &c. as before.

15th. Much better ; the patient "sat up and washed herself" this morning. Of watery expectoration, about four ounces.

16th. An encrease of strength, &c.

17th. Some fever ; up from two to five, and walked seven times across the room ; and from six to nine, and walked again. Appetite, &c. as before.

18th. A better night : in other respects, well as yesterday : up at twelve, *came down stairs*, and staid till four : slept : up again from six to nine ; *eight* glasses wine taken this day.

19th. Much better ; came down stairs again, was stronger, &c. and received the congratulations of friends : was to go to town in a few days : the stomach being "sore," gave

Tinct. Benzoni. C. gtt. xxx. *sæpe*. a Sacchar.

20th. Well as usual ; sat up and dressed her infant ; the weather being unfavourable, forbid her coming down : up from twelve to five ; she walked much in the room, slept, and up again from six to nine.

21st. Expectoration thin and frothy ; put on stays for the first time since her illness, and found them of much service to support, &c. and enable her to come down stairs much better ; was frightened by an accident, which excited sickness.

22d. Well

22d. Well as before : for sickness, gave

R. Tinct. Stom. ℥j.

— Opii. ʒss.

Aq. M. P. ℥v. M. Cap. ut ante.

Six o'clock. *Walked down stairs* better and stronger; strength encreases daily; slept; up again from ix to nine.

23d. As yesterday, and down stairs from twelve to four.

24th. Much the same; walked without much help. A SEVERE COLD caught by an imprudent exposure to a draught of air.

25th. Some mucus evacuated by the bowels; pain in various parts. In other respects, as usual.

26th. A good night; some degree of perspiration; pain removed.

27th. More frothy expectoration: sickness, for which gave

R. Extr. Opii. gr. vj. div. in Pil. xii. Cap. j. cum naus. prevaleb.

Six o'clock. No sickness since taking the pills.

28th. A good night; much cough and sickness; the pills expended; went down stairs much better. For the sickness, gave Opii gr. j. sæpe.

R. Ol. M. P. gtt. x. Solv. in

Alkohol. ʒij. et addæ.

Tinct. Stom. ℥j.

Aq. M. P. ℥v.

Tinct. Opii. ʒj. M.

Cap. Coch. j. larg. sæpe.

29th.

29th. Some fever and cough; no perspiration; wind and sickness, producing pain.

R. Tinct. Stom.
Spt. Cinnam. a ʒj.
Aq. M. Pip. ʒiv. M.

The sickness returned, rejecting wine, dinner, &c.

30th. The night disturbed by cough, exciting pain; much fever; perspiration towards morning; sickness only once this day; pulse quick; debility from cough; an appetite for supper.

31st. A better night; cough frequent; wind and sickness; perspiration towards morning; pulse high; expectoration thick, yellow, &c.

Extr. Gent. ʒij.
Tinct. Tolu. ʒj. Cap. Coch. parv. j. om. dimid. hor.
cum Coch. j. larg. Mixturæ.

The sickness abated. Six o'clock, the medicine was *discontinued*; cough worse.

Ten o'clock. The medicine taken regularly since six, and the patient much better.

Feb. 1st. The night better; cough also; hoarse from a cold; no fever; perspiration in the morning; expectoration thin; pulse quick; bowels pained; much debility.

Ten o'clock. Up from two to five, and from seven to near nine; great debility; sick only twice; nausea often; medicine omitted; cough very bad; breath worse.

R. Tinct.

R. Tinct. Tolu.

— Opii. C. a ʒss. Cap. Coch. ij. om. dimid. hor.

Gave this very frequently : the breath became considerably better. Some oysters taken for supper : breathing much impeded : became worse : the patient died.

It is now presumed, that the assertions made at p. 10, have been substantiated by the foregoing Cases, and that the treatment recommended, will consequently secure that degree of attention which TRUTH may fairly allow it to claim—a treatment which has also improved the general health of those patients who had been subject to other affections before their attack of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*.

APPENDIX.

The following very remarkable Case of recovery from Phthisis after delivery, having occurred *since* the foregoing Cases were written, is here subjoined.

CASE XXXII.

On Sept. 8th, 1801, I was desired to see Mrs. L. aged thirty-one years, whose parturition had occurred on the 6th inst. preceding, and was now so bad, that her life was not expected. The state of the patient appeared to verify this account, for she could scarcely articulate. The following statement was given by the family and nurse :—She had been ill several months with cough and expectoration; fever; and perspirations encreasing towards morning; emaciation and debility; loss of spirits and appetite. These symptoms, excited by mental anxiety, were suspended during pregnancy, but have returned with aggravation since delivery. The pulse is full and hard, but varies :
O
there

there is a very severe pain in the loins, extending round the abdomen, of a hot, burning, lancinating kind. A profuse discharge per vaginam has long prevailed; it has "a faint smell," and is frequently tinged with blood, or has coagula voided with it. The patient expressed herself as long subject to Leucorrhœa. The water is white and turbid; sickness often recurs, and blood is frequently voided, both in a fluid and congealed state: she was hardly able to walk before her confinement; the expectoration is raised with difficulty: it sinks or swims in fluid at different times; the breath is much impeded; a pain in the right side, "as if the part was decaying;" a bitter taste prevails in the mouth: the cold stage of the fever precedes the hot one by some hours; pain in various parts of the body: the patient suckles her infant: such a sense of internal debility, accompanied with soreness, prevails, as to induce the idea of a vacuity there: she is unable to move any part of the body, except her hands. The nights are restless; the cough recurs at every few minutes; it is very weak and faint, and low, yet is avoided as much as possible from the exertion it occasions, being scarcely supportable; and the matter raised, the patient "is glad to swallow, because she has not strength to spit it up." Bark and wine had long been previously taken. The strengthening plan, animal food and juices, wine, &c. were ordered.

R. Pulv. Nitri. ʒij.

Inf. Gent.

Aq. M. Pip. an. ʒiij.

Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒss. M.

Cap. Coch. j. larg. quart. quæq. vel. ter. hor.

9th,

9th. Fever somewhat less ; pulse full and hard ; the pain in the loins and limbs abated ; cough, expectoration, and breath, the same as before ; perspiration, very much ; the flushings once or twice less frequently ; legs and body colder than the stomach : “ the hands the only part that possess any strength.”

R. Extr. Opii. ʒss.

Div. in Pil. xx. Cap. j. h. s. et rep. ut tussi urgenti.

10th. A better night ; less cough and expectoration ; the perspiration less than usual ; agitation always encreases it. The bowels much better ; less pain in the loins ; an encrease of strength ; no fever till twelve o'clock, and then less severe : pulse quick, but more regular ; spirits better ; speaks much better and louder ; eats with satisfaction, if the food is ready : oysters had been taken, with wine and beer at intervals ; flushings less frequent.

11th. A good night, and better than for months past ; very little perspiration ; less fever ; it began about four in the afternoon, and lasted only two hours ; pulse quick, but more strong and regular ; the spirits much better : of the cough, “ three fits” had occurred, at the interval of five minutes each, and were more severe than ever before during the illness, each lasting five minutes. It is much better now ; very little expectoration ; about half an ounce yesterday, but none this day. The patient feels “ stronger inwardly ;” less pain in the loins, but it still continues ; flushings five or six times in the day ; the bowels constipated since Sunday ; the lower extremity on the right side

has lost its power of voluntary motion. Four of the pills had been taken at intervals with the desired effect. Oysters and wine, &c. taken as before, but no inclination for animal food; (i. e. butcher's meat.) The patient has sat up in bed these last three days.

12th. Found the patient sitting up in her room; a "very excellent" night; sleeping from twelve to six o'clock undisturbed; coughed only once since yesterday; expectorated not once; no fever; the perspiration much less; appetite considerably better; an encrease of strength, and, with assistance, the patient *walked* across the room; the pulse quick, but at longer intervals, stronger and not so full, or throbbing; an aperient of P. Rhæi. was given to relieve the bowels; the pain in the loins much better; a return of voluntary motion in the right leg; the patient ~~had~~ used the foot in walking a few steps.—She now thought herself "*well enough* to discontinue the medicine," but the hazard of doing so was of course prevented.

13th. A good night; slept from twelve to seven o'clock, awaking only once; no fever; perspiration much less; the pulse rather quick, but rather natural; the cough well as yesterday; no expectoration; pain in the loins better; an encrease of strength and appetite. Oysters, &c. taken as before; the patient sat up a quarter of an hour.

14th. A good night; cough as before; very little expectoration; fever only at intervals, lasting one hour or two; pulse regular; more pain in the loins. Oysters, &c. eaten; encreased the quantity of Inf. Gent. in the medicine.

15th. Poorly, from a slight degree of cold; a good night; the cough, expectoration, and fever as before; pulse quicker; pain in the loins and side, "as if it was bruised;" some degree of perspiration, during the day, from the heat; sat up one hour, but was obliged to lay down afterwards; mutton and chicken broth had been taken.

16th. A good night; no cough, expectoration, or fever; very little perspiration; the pulse regular; appetite better; some chicken eaten; milk had been drank; the patient had sat up longer than yesterday, to dinner—then slept—arose again, and continued up till seven; had also *walked* round the room with help, experiencing much debility in the legs; much discharge per vaginam, and of a foetid smell; it had continued in a variable state, but was always worse during the night than in the day; the patient wished it to be noticed, but had much neglected her medicine for the last two days; with a particular view therefore to this, and as a general tonic, the following was given earlier than was otherwise designed, on account of the other symptoms.

R. Tinct. Ferri Muriat. ʒj.
Inf. Gent. ʒvj.
Syr. Pap. Alb. ʒiij. M.
Cap. Coch. j. larg. omn. hor.

17th. Pulse nearly regular; the night very good; not awaking till seven o'clock in the morning, and slept again afterwards; no fever, perspiration, cough or expectoration all night; a good appetite; strength
increas.

encreasing, "every hour." Hardly any discharge per vaginam; the patient sat up this day from ten o'clock to seven in the evening.

18th. An indifferent night; no cough; some degree of perspiration; a disposition to fever at intervals; pulse quicker; the appetite indifferent; some pain in the loins: all this the patient thought arose from her having again caught a slight degree of cold; the discharge per vagin. less than yesterday. Cysters, wine, &c. had been taken. The patient this day left her bed-room, and went into the sitting one.

19th. Night, good; no cough, but an irritating disposition to it was excited two or three times before going to bed; pulse regular, but rather quick; perspiration for one hour; very little expectoration; appetite and spirits better; a sense of "gnawing pain," (like rheumatism) prevails in the loins and lower extremities, which is relieved by warmth: the medicine has been much neglected: the discharge per vagin. was increased in the afternoon and evening of yesterday; it is generally more profuse in the night than in the day. The vapor of warm water and vinegar was ordered to be locally applied two or three times a day, and the medicine to be regularly taken. The patient sits with the family.

20th. A good night, and slept unusually sound; no cough, perspiration, expectoration, or fever; the pulse natural; an encrease of appetite and strength; no discharge per vagin. or pain in the loins or extremities.

21st. Found the patient up, and in the family
room;

room; a good night; the smallest degree of cough possible; no expectoration or fever; the pulse natural; no pain; hardly any discharge per vagin.; natural degree of strength returning, and allowing the patient to engage in domestic employ. Animal food, (butcher's meat) eaten with avidity.

23d. No cough, fever, or perspiration; hardly any expectoration, and that thin and watery; appetite and strength encrease daily; no pain or discharge per vaginam. The patient induces fatigue by too much exercise, which she was cautioned against, but experienced no inconvenience from any remaining symptom. Takes the medicine less frequently.

25th. Well as before. Takes the medicine only twice a day.

28th. Well. Takes the medicine only once a day.

29th. Discontinued the medicine.

Another visit after some days, found the patient well, and engaged in domestic employ.

This Case, it is supposed, may impartially be regarded as remarkable, as its termination was happy. Appearances, indicating the existence of a cancer in Utero—as well as *Phthisis*—in its conclusive stage—and after parturition—would certainly justify the patient's assertion on the second day after the treatment was began, that “if she had not been *soon* relieved, she must have died.” Such an assemblage of symptoms, as that any one of them would *singly* have been sufficiently to warrant the Case being regarded as an hopeless one, (which it would as certainly have been *made*,) under

under the method usually pursued, must surely evince the utility and advantage of that treatment which so happily overcame the aggregate combination of such untoward circumstances.

Soon will be published,

NEGATIVE EVIDENCE,

IN FAVOUR OF THE

COW POCK.

By CHARLES PEARS, F.L.S. &c.

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